MYSORE PROVINCE,

JULY, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART I.

JUDICIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Public Prosecutor attached to the Sessions Judge's Court, Nundydroog Division.* Directing that his services in special cases at the discretion of the Sessions Judge be made available for the conduct of cases arising in connection with all Departments of this Administration at Bangalore.	No. 3502—33, dated 8th July 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Attendance at Civil Courts.* Exempting the Gurus (Priests) of the Matts denoted from personal appearance on the understanding that the privilege is to be considered personal and not hereditary.	No. 3862—38, dated 15th July 1876	...	...	1

READ—

Letter No. 1103, dated 14th June 1876, from the Offg. Secretary, Public Works Department.

No. 3502—JUDL. 33, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Having consulted the Judicial Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner directs that the services of the Public Prosecutor attached to the Sessions Judge's Court, Nundydroog Division, be made available when required for the conduct of cases arising in connection with all Departments of this Administration at Bangalore, with the proviso that his services will be granted only in special cases, at the discretion of the Sessions Judge to whom the application should be made.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Secretary, Public Works Department.
„ Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Superintending Engineer.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Superintendent, Inam Settlements.
„ Cantonment Magistrate.
„ Judge, Small Cause Court.
„ Deputy Surgeon-General, I. M. S.
„ Ancho Bakshi.

READ—

Letter No. 496—61 of 14th June 1876, from the Judicial Commissioner, forwarding a list of the principal Matts of the leading sects in the Province, the Gurus presiding over which are entitled to the privilege of exemption from attendance at Civil Courts.

No. 3862—JUDL. 38, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to exempt the Gurus at present presiding over the seven Matts specified in the margin from personal appearance in Civil Courts of this Province, on the understanding that the privilege is to be considered personal and not hereditary.

1. Sriranganath Desikendra Bramhatantra Parkalaswami, Mysore.
2. Sri Satya Parakramaswami of Vutrádi Matt, Narsipur in the Hassan District.
3. Sri Vidya Sindhutirthaswami of Vyasaraya Matt, Sosale in the Talkad Taluk, Mysore District.
4. Senior—Sri Narsimha Bharati, and Junior—Siva Abhinava Satchidananda Narsimha Bharati of Shringeri Matt.
5. *Charukirti Panditacharya of Shravanbelgola, Hassan District.
6. *Murugarajendraswami, Chitaldroog.
7. Syed Gaus Shékhadri, Sujjade Bababudandurga, Bababudan Hills, Chikmagalur Taluk.

*NOTE.—The names of the Gurus of these Matts not known.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners.
„ Judicial Assistants.
„ Munsiffs.
„ Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Preparation of registers of village service grants by the Inam Department.* Directing its discontinuance.	No. 3332—109, dated 4th July 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Cultivation of the carob tree.* Communicating letter and enclosure on the subject from the Government of India, to the officers and Planters' Associations denoted.	No. 3516—119, dated 8th July 1876.	...	...	2 to 10
5 to 6	*Village of Badagamakanhalli.* Passing orders on a reference from the Inam Commissioner on the subject.	No. 3495—116, dated 8th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for February 1876, Part I, Index Nos.	10
7 to 8	*Exchange of land applied for by one Krishnappa.* Directing that it be considered absolute.	No. 3570—66, dated 10th July 1876.	...	*Vide.* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part I, Index Nos.	11
9 to 10	*Villages of Minchagalpalya and Nagan-palya.* Sanctioning their incorporation with the larger village of Gorgatta in the Kolala Magani of the Koratagere Taluk.	No. 3568—121, dated 10th July 1876.	...	...	12
11 to 12	*Boundary dispute on the frontiers of Wynad.* Communicating letter from Madras with enclosure to Ashtagram Commissioner.	No. 3936—38, dated 17th July 1876.	...	*Vide.* Part II of this Vol. No.	13 to 14
13 to 14	*Sayer Monthly Returns.* Revising them.	No. 4140—12, dated 21st July 1876.	...	...	14 to 16
15 to 16	*Court Fees' Labels.* Sanctioning that the proceeds of the sales be credited under head IX. Stamps in the Revenue Accounts.	No. 4295—42, dated 26th July 1876.	...	...	17
17 to 18	*Irrigation Cess on minor inams in the Taluks of Sagar, Shimoga and Ananta-pur.* Directing the adoption of the amount as shewn in the statement denoted.	No. 4298—143, dated 26th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part I. Rev. Agr. & Com., Index Nos. 25 to 26.	17
19 to 20	*Toddy shops in the localities denoted, Ashtagram Division.* Passing orders on a claim advanced by Messrs. Brown and Co. to control them.	No. 4328—43, dated 27th July 1876.	...	...	18

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th July 1876.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 667, dated North Canara Districts, Kumpta, 3rd May 1876.

I have the honor to forward the following report called for by your No. 2753—75 of the 30th June 1875, regarding the utility of the registers of village service grants prepared by the Inam Department.

2. The Inam Superintendent* reports that "all particulars regarding the remuneration of the "village servants both in land or in cash from the Government and "in grain or money from the ryots are carefully enquired into and "registered."

*No. 89 of the 2nd November 1875, Para 2.

3. An enquiry of the nature above detailed must be a very troublesome one if conducted with due care, and at any rate, as far as the value of the direct grain levies is concerned, can only be conducted by careful personal communication between the payers and receivers and an officer accustomed to weigh the conflicting statements sure to be made regarding the value of these levies; the entries of their value in the accounts are of no real worth.

4. Regarding the cash payments there is no difficulty in ascertaining their amount from the taluk accounts. At the settlement the land with its survey valuation actually held by each office is ascertained without doubt.

5. In cases in which the existing emoluments of a Patel or Shanbhog in land or money exceed the amount fixed by the sanctioned scale of permanent remuneration, the mode of disposing of the surplus is provided for by Rule XXIII and XXIV of the rules published under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 219 of the 27th October 1874 regarding the remuneration of the above officers.

6. In the case of Talaris, Totis and Nirgantis the existing emoluments in land or money are very small as a rule, and whether held legitimately or not in very few cases would it be desirable to examine into their lease with a view to any resumption of excess. In the few cases in which from the excessive amount of the existing emoluments some resumption would, if just, be desirable, it could better be provided for by the extraction from the lists made by the Settlement Department of the specific cases of excess and by examination into those alone, or by an order similar in character to the rules above referred to applying to the Patels and Shanbhogs' excessive emoluments, whereby in case of the existing emoluments from all sources of a village servant exceeding a certain sum in proportion to revenue and population, the surplus should be either partially or wholly resumed. My letter No. 478, dated 30th March last, and appended statement shew, so far as one entire District goes, how very few cases of excessive emoluments in land or cash exist among village servants.

7. I would therefore advocate the discontinuance by the Inam Department of the preparation of registers of inams of all village officers and servants as a useless procedure as a general measure, and as one which must take up a great deal of time which might be much more usefully employed. The register which can be prepared from the settlement papers as regards land and from the taluk accounts as regards cash, which items alone require to be dealt with in the view of obviating illegitimate enjoyment of revenue, will meet every possible requirement and clearly indicate those very rare instances in the case of village servants in which any attention to excessive emoluments need be given. The case of Patels and Shanbhogs is provided for sufficiently by Rules XXIII and XXIV above alluded to.

No. 3332—Rev. 109, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1876.

Order thereon.—In concurrence with the opinion expressed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner considers that no useful object is attained by the preparation of registers of village service grants by the Inam Department, and accordingly directs their discontinuance.

2. The registers of village service grants in inam villages will continue to be prepared as heretofore by the Inam Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Inam Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 4—232, dated 9th June 1876, with enclosure, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,
To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 4—232, (Agriculture and Horticulture),
dated Simla, the 9th June 1876.

I am directed to forward for your information and for distribution to District, Forest and Jail Officers, copies of a note on the subject of the cultivation of the Carob tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*). Copies of instructions in regard to the measures likely to secure its successful cultivation are also forwarded.

2. The Government of India will endeavour to procure seed for any officer who may wish to undertake the cultivation of this tree, on his shewing that the locality in which it is proposed to try the experiment is favorably situated as regards soil, climate and other conditions, and who will engage to grow the seed carefully, afford the young trees protection from the ravages of cattle, sheep and goats, and report promptly and regularly the results of his experiment.

Instructions for the Cultivation of the Carob Tree.

1. The tree grows readily from seed, which should be well soaked before sowing. It is fit to sow when it shews by swelling that it has imbibed the water. Soaking may sometimes continue for a month or even more before the seed swells, but fresh seed will not want soaking for more than ten or twelve hours.

2. Cuttings and layers should not be attempted. It is difficult, if not impossible, to get them to strike.

3. To ensure germination, sow the seed in pots and transplant when the seedlings are a month or two months old. The best time for putting out the seedlings is just before the setting in of the rains. The seed will probably not all come up together: sometimes germination is much delayed.

4. Cattle, sheep and goats must be kept away from the plants, the leaves of which they eat greedily.

5. Manuring and trenching help the plant the first year; afterwards no particular care is required. The bushy branches thrown out near the roots should be removed: the tree will then develope at top.

6. Saline soil and saline well water must be avoided: they kill the young plant. Use canal or river water, and soil not impregnated with reh, and avoid marshy or water-logged soil. The tree will thrive in almost any soil but these, but it particularly likes a dry soil, with a limestone formation. Tracts where kunkur occurs would suit it well.

7. Heat and sun it will bear to any extent, and in hardly any part of the plains is the cold at any time sufficient to affect it materially.

8 The flowers being dicœcious, *i. e.*, the male and female flowers growing on distinct plants, it is useless to grow solitary trees, or to grow them in lines, for then fertilization (which is effected by the pollen disseminated by the wind and by insects) becomes difficult or impossible, and the tree will either fruit badly, or not at all.

9. Plant in close clumps, fenced to keep out cattle. Circular clumps are cheapest, as requiring least fencing. A circular plot with a radius of 15 yards will hold 44 trees, allowing a square of four yards (16 square yards) to each tree. A circular plot with a radius of 30 yards will hold 176 trees, and this number will form a clump quite as large as it is necessary or useful to sow in the first instance. Care should be taken to space out the trees properly so that each may have room for development.

THE CAROB TREE.

(*Ceratonia Siliqua*),

With reference to its cultivation in India.

1. The *Ceratonia Siliqua*, a member of the natural order Leguminosæ, suborder Cæsalpiniæ, and a rather close ally of the Indian tamarind, is extensively grown on the shores of the Levant, in Turkey in Asia and the Island of Cyprus, on the Mediterranean Coasts, both African and European, in Italy,

the Islands of Sardinia and Malta, and Spain, its culture being particularly extended in Southern Italy and Sicily. In Cyprus it grows wild, and is very abundant. Some of the cultivated Cyprus varieties are held in great esteem as the best existing varieties of the tree. Growing in most soils, and not requiring much moisture or care, it gives but little trouble, and its cultivation is extending in the island every year. The yield of fruit, however, is affected in hot and dry seasons, the quantity being comparatively small and the quality inferior. The bean is exported from Cyprus chiefly to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. The tree also grows in great abundance in Palestine, whence the bean is exported to Alexandria and Constantinople.

2. The synonymes of the tree are: Spanish, Algarroba; Portuguese, Algarroba; Italian, Carrubio and Caruba; German, Karob-baum and Johannisbrodbaum; English, Carob, Locust bean, and St. John's bread. The German and English reference to the apostle is derived from the idea that these beans were the "locusts" on which, as the Scriptures say, he fed in the wilderness. In Greek, Balfour tells us (*Class Book of Botany*), the tree is called Keratia or Keratonia, and he adds that in Luke xv., 16, the word Keratin, which has been translated 'husks,' is taken to mean the fruit of the Carob tree. This conjecture of Professor Balfour is supported by the opinion of Archbishop Trench (from whom perhaps Balfour adopted the view he has expressed), in his *Notes on the Parables*, where it is said that these husks are "the fruit of the Carob tree."

3. The other name of the tree clearly comes through the Spanish from the Arabic name of the tree *Kharoub* or *al Kharoub*. In India it is known by the Arabic name, and is also sold in the bazars under the name Kharnub Nubti and Kharnub Shami, or Syrian Kharnub, seemingly a corruption of the Arabic word.

4. The tree bears a thick, flat, brown curved pod, containing hard red seeds resembling those of the tamarind, embedded in a red fibrous pulp of sweet and somewhat astringent taste. These seeds are said to have been the original carat weight of jewellers. The pulp, which is very nutritious and gently aperient, is the useful part of the tree. The crop is very abundant, trees sometimes yielding from 800 to 900 lbs of pods. In countries where the tree is grown it is used for human consumption, especially in times of scarcity,* and at all times forms a nourishing, palatable and fattening food for horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle. "The plant, seeking its nourishment under ground, is so independent of surface irrigation and so retentive of life, that, according to M. Bové, a tree supposed to be three hundred years old, which was cut down during the French invasion of Egypt, sprang up again thirty years after on wells being sunk in its neighbourhood." (*Voigt. Hort. Sub. Cal.*)

5. The bean is now largely imported into England, where it is made up with oil-cake into food for cattle. Morton, in his Cyclopædia of Agriculture, speaks favorably of it as cattle food, and it is said that it forms one of the principal ingredients of the well-known "Thorley's food." The pulp is also said to be chewed by singers to improve the voice. The Turks make use of the pulp for sherbet, as the people of India do with tamarind pulp, mixing it with liquorice root and fruits. The bark is sometimes employed as a substitute for oak bark in tanning hides, and an invention has been patented at Paris for the application of the beans to the production of a species of glucose or fermentable sugar adapted to a variety of manufacturing purposes.†

6. In India it is held in repute as an astringent, and is employed in cases of cough accompanied with much expectoration. It is imported for medicinal purposes from Kabul, and is sold as high as Rs. 10 the seer in the markets. It is not as yet used for food, as indeed is sufficiently manifest from this extremely high price. In Cyprus £4-10 per ton is considered a high price and much above the average: the Indian price is equivalent to a rate of £1,220 per ton.

7. The history of the introduction of this tree into India greatly resembles the history of the experiments made with many other useful vegetable productions. The process has generally been somewhat as follows: The article is first lauded as a most useful thing, and its acclimatization declared to be most desirable. Then there is a lull. A little later, some official, or perhaps some non-official gentleman, with a taste for these matters, sees the plant growing in some favorable locality, is struck with its appearance, introduces it with more or less success, and then leaves the district or the country, and the subject drops out of sight with him. A little later, the whole process is gone through again, and so on *da capo*, the very slightest reference, if any, being made by each successive experimenter to the results of the trials made before his time. Thus the experiment, which might, if carefully watched,

* In his Commercial Report on Cyprus for 1873, a year of great distress in the island, the British Consul writes:—"Great numbers of the quasi-starving peasants were obliged to subsist on the edible roots of such indigenous plants as they could dig up in the fields, using also locust beans to a large extent in lieu of cereals."

†Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, ed. 1872.

finally show in two or three years whether it was worth pursuing or not, drags on its weary course through thirty and forty years with indecisive results at last. The moral of the story is, that such experiments should be carried out in suitable conditions under the close supervision of a central Government department, charged especially with such business and competent to undertake it.

8. The main fields of experiment with the *Ceratonia Siliqua* have been in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras.

In the North-Western Provinces its introduction dates as far back as 1840, having been recommended by Professor Lindley, through Dr. Royle. In that year the Superintendent of the Saharunpore Garden reported to Government that several hundred plants had been raised for eventual distribution along the dry and sandy tracts of those provinces. He stated that at that time the pods were selling in the markets at Rs. 10 the seer.*

Apparently the experiment came to nothing after all, for twenty-two years later the Superintendent of the Gardens, Dr. Jameson, reported to Government that he had *en route* to England visited Malta, and had been much struck with the growth of this tree in the most barren, dry, and stony places, and with its useful qualities, which he thus detailed: "It seeds immensely. By the poorer classes it is ground and mixed with grain, and when baked in the oven it is anything but disagreeable. In seasons of scarcity it is therefore much used by the poorer inhabitants. It is constantly given to horses and mules in the proportion of one measure carob beans to two measures of barley, and on this food they both work and thrive well." Dr Jameson accordingly brought with him a large quantity of seed, from which he raised a number of plants to test the value of the tree "in the dry places of the North-Western Provinces."†

In the following year (1863) he reported that the tree had been extensively propagated and distributed, but had not, though it flourished well, yielded pods in such quantity as in Malta and Italy. This, however, he said, might be due to the trees being too young. This remark I am unable to understand if Dr Jameson referred to the produce of the seed of the previous year, for the tree never fruits until it is seven years old at least.

In the next year (1864) no reference was made in Dr. Jameson's report to these trees, but two cases of seeds are mentioned as having been received from the India Office, placing the Superintendent in a position to distribute the tree largely throughout the North-Western Provinces.

From this time down to 1872 official records, as far as I can ascertain, are silent on the subject of this experiment. In that year, however, we find it stated that many trees (among them the carob) had been raised from seeds received from the India Office and naturalized in the plains of the North-Western Provinces.

9. In 1862 Mr. G. Ricketts, C. S., of Allahabad, brought seed with him to India and sowed some at Benares and Cawnpore. One of the trees grown at Benares was afterwards removed to Cawnpore, where it grew extremely well, standing the climate perfectly. In 1873, when Mr. Ricketts saw it, the tree was nearly 25 feet high and 9 inches in diameter.

10. The latest experiment in the North-Western Provinces was tried with some seed presented to the local Government in August 1874 by Mr. W. S. Halsey, C. S.; most of the seed was sent to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore, with instructions to give the plant all possible chances of successful growth. Of the progress of this experiment we have no account.

Some of the seed was also sent to the Commissioner of Kumaun for trial, and by him was distributed to gentlemen whom he thought likely to take an interest in the experiment. Some of the seed, the Commissioner reported, germinated freely at Haldwani, and he propose to try whether the tree will mature in the severer climate of the Bhabur. This is unlikely, for, as the Secretary remarks, the climate of Kumaun is too cold for it. This is clear from the fact reported by the Commissioner that some plants which germinated in 1873 were in March last only a foot high. Kumaun is not a good locality for this tree.

11. In the Punjab the tree seems to have been introduced by Mr. Charles Gubbins, C. S, between 1842 and 1844. He imported considerable quantities of seed from Italy, and sowed it in the Districts of Panipat, Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Delhi, also distributing seed to natives. In 1849 many of the trees

*This statement I find repeated in various successive papers, including that most useful book, Mr. Baden-Powell's Punjab Products. Apparently the import of the article as a drug is small, and the price is not subject to great variation.

†Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 318, dated 26th May 1862.

thus planted were alive about Delhi, but all trace of them seems to have disappeared, and no record of the experiments exists, all Government documents at Delhi having been destroyed by the rebels in 1857. An unsuccessful attempt seems to have been recently made to grow the tree in the Queen's Gardens, Delhi.

The tree was re-introduced into the Punjab by Mr. George Ricketts, some of the seed imported by that gentleman in 1862 having been sown at Lahore and Ferozepore. In 1866 Dr. George Henderson stated to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Punjab that there were then four large trees in Lahore in the gardens of gentlemen,—one which was measured was three feet in girth at the ground, and they were all about the same size. One of them was in fruit when Dr. Henderson mentioned the subject. These were the produce of the seed brought out in 1862 by Mr. Ricketts. Trees produced from this seed were still growing at Lahore and Ferozepore in 1873, and in that year Mr. Ricketts sent the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India some seed obtained from the trees at Ferozepore. Mr. Ricketts says it has been proved that the tree will thrive in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

The seeds, he says, should be well soaked before planting, and the trees, when planted out, should not be too far from each other to ensure their fruiting.

The explanation of this suggestion will be found in para 13 in Dr. Henderson's memorandum, which is the completest account on this subject which the Government possesses.

Dr. J. L. Stewart in his *Punjab Plants* (ed. 1869) stated that the tree had been introduced into the Punjab some years, and in some parts had thriven and was spreading though it did not grow rapidly, and had not yet ripened its seed, or indeed produced pods, except in rare instances. "One or two female trees existed, Dr. Stewart says, in one of the Lahore gardens, and were cut down by the owner, Vandal-like, probably because he did not care to be bothered by questions from the Agri-Horticultural Society as to their progress. It is curious that in the bazaars the pods are sold as an astringent medicine under the name *Kharnub Nubti*, probably finding their way from Syria by devious routes."

In a letter dated the 3rd January 1876, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab reports, that of the carob trees in Lahore, those in the garden of Mr. Ludlam have grown well and produced seed freely; these trees are supposed to have been planted about 1858. The largest is now four-feet in girth a yard from the ground, and 25 feet in height.

At Madhopur some trees were planted about eight years ago (1868) in the church grounds. These seeded freely for the first time in 1874, and again in 1875, and five hundred seedlings have been raised. Captain Garstin, Executive Engineer in charge of the Bari Doab Canal at Madhopur, proposes to form a plantation of young trees on the bank of the canal where they can be irrigated. A few trees were planted out on the canal, and were alive at the end of the year. Captain Garstin says that they ought to be planted tolerably close together, to admit of fertilization, and that they should be protected from cattle, which are very partial to the leaves, browsing on them freely. Seedlings and seeds are now available at Madhopur for distribution.

The Financial Commissioner further reports that "there are many carob trees in the Shahpur district in the church compound, and the Government garden at Sodi, in the Salt Range. The former are apparently, or were in 1872, all of one size, and did not fruit. Those at Sodi fruited freely, and Mr. Egerton has received seed from the Shahpur district, which has germinated in England."

12. The latest experiment in the Punjab, as in the North-Western Provinces, is due to Mr. W. S. Halsey, who last year presented to the Government of the Punjab a quantity of seed obtained by him while in Italy during that year accompanying the gift with the following memorandum on the cultivation of the plant prepared by the Italian Department of Agriculture and Commerce :—

"The carob is an evergreen; it belongs to the order of Leguminosæ, and resembles the tamarind in some of its characteristics.

"The size of the tree varies with the climate and the soil where it is cultivated. In Central Italy, where it is difficult to make it fruit, it seldom grows above 20 to 25 feet. In Southern Italy it reaches 36 to 40 feet and possibly higher. It is easily cultivated by sowing in the open ground or in suitable pots and the young trees need not be finally planted out for four or five years.*

"The habit of the plant is to grow very bushy near the roots, but provided the shoots at the base are taken off, it will grow large and thick above, and will require a space of 15 to 16 feet between each tree.

"The climate best suited to the carob must be hot, and to a certain extent dry, and with these qualities it is immaterial whether the land be level or hilly.

*In this case it would be advisable to shift the plant each year.

"It bears its first fruit when it is abont ten years old, and gives its largest crop between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, but it goes on yielding for many years, as it lives to a great age.

"The cultivation is very much restricted to the south of Italy, with the exception of the Provinces of Savona and San Remo in Northern, and Portoferraio in Central Italy. It is grown also in the Provinces of Cagliari and Sapari in Sardinia,—not, however, to any very great extent.

"The cultivation is very important in Sicily, especially at Modica and Noto.

"The annual produce in these two districts is estimated at 52,500 tons, of which a large portion is exported to England.

"The districts in Southern Italy which cultivate the largest quantity of carob are in the plain of Puglia, in fact the neighbourhood of Bari produces annually 8,750 tons, which are generally exported to foreign parts, and the neighbourhood of Foggia 150 tons, ordinarily exported to Venice and Trieste.

"In Italy the carob is used as food for beasts, especially for mules and horses, particularly for horses, because they feed the mules, which they work very hard, on oats and barley, and in some places with beans.

"Horses which are let on hire are generally fed all the year round on carob seed mixed with bean in the proportion of one-third to one-fourth.

"In some places the poorer classes use it as food, but this is to an insignificant extent.

"The income derived from a hectare of land cultivated with the carob is, according to Professor Ottari, larger and more certain than that of the better kinds of forage, because the tree can bear the heat better than green crops.

" The produce of the carob tree, well manured and deeply trenched during the first year (because in after years the roots become too superficial), is at least about 9 tons the hectare,—that is equivalent, as regards nourishment, to 44 tons of green food.

" The foliage also of the tree serves as food for the beasts. Alcohol is distilled from the seed, and an excellent oil for burning is also extracted from them. The bark is used for tanning.

" At Naples they use the wood for constructing wheels with teeth and also for furniture.

" The annual production of the carob in Italy Proper is calculated at 79,750 tons, and, though large quantities are exported annually, an equivalent amount is imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, &c"

13. Dr. Henderson having been asked for his opinion, wrote the note referred to in para 11. The substance of this note is as follows :—

" The value of this tree for the Punjab depends on the fact that it will grow and thrive in the most arid tracts ; that it requires almost no cultivation ; and that it prefers excessive heat and a soil containing lime : kunkar soil seems to suit it well.

" *Habit of the tree, Climate, Soil, &c.*—The carob grows to a height of 25 to 35 feet. There are now many trees in Lahore quite 25 feet high. As far back as June 1866, I find in the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab (page XXXVI.) a note of my own regarding a tree in a private garden in Lahore, which had then a stem three feet in girth at the ground.

"The carob is evergreen ; it is readily propagated by seed ; but I have failed to get either cuttings or layers to strike.

"In the Punjab the seed should be sown towards the end of the cold weather—say in January or February—in a seed bed where it can be watered, or in pots. Most of it will germinate in April and May.

"I find that saline soil or saline well-water kills the young plants. Canal water and soil without *reh* should, therefore, be selected. There is a peculiarity about the germination of carob seed which, no doubt, has something to do with the fact that it is a tree of dry and parched countries. It is this, that of a pound of seed sown in February, three-fourths will germinate within a month or two, more will come up when the rains set in, and some will lie dormant in the ground for one or two years. To cause the seed to germinate quickly, I always soak them in a vessel of water hung up in the hot sun and make

the gardener examine them every other day and pick out all those for immediate sowing which have swollen by imbibing water. I have now a quantity of seed gathered last June in Lahore which have been soaked in water exposed to the hot sun daily for 45 days, and, although they have been examined every day, I do not think that a dozen have yet shewn signs of germinating.

"The carob is dicœcious, in other words, the male, or staminiferous, flowers are found on one plant, and the female, or pistilliferous (fertile), flowers on another. This necessitates grafting to render a solitary tree fertile, but in any case grafting is to be recommended because, just as in the case of the mango and most other fruit trees, varieties don't come true from seed. Several bushels of fruit ripened in gardens about Lahore in June last, but most of the beans were only about half the size of those I have seen in Italy and Malta. They were also much less sweet and very much more astringent, and though I believe they would have been valuable as food for cattle, I found them too astringent to be very palatable.

"This convinces me that if the tree is to be extensively grown here, a few good grafted trees must be obtained, and I shall undertake to get them out from Italy if necessary.

"In grafting the usual mode of proceeding is to preserve on each plant in the nursery three shoots only; on two of these female grafts are put, and on the third a graft off a male tree; afterwards the male branch allowed to grow only just sufficiently to produce enough pollen to fertilize the flowers on the other two or female branches. Where trees are plentiful they fertilize each other by pollen being blown from a considerable distance by the wind, and I have found isolated female trees in Lahore produce abundance of fruit, although no male tree was within several hundred yards as far as I could ascertain.

"The carob likes a dry soil containing lime, but will grow and thrive on almost any *soil that is not marshy*. In damp marshy ground it *dies*; it does not thrive either in Saharunpore or Calcutta The climate cannot be too hot. I never saw even very young seedlings killed by the hot wind (140° to 160° F.),* except where there was saline matter in the water, or soil, or where too much water was given.

"As to the other limit, I believe it is found that wherever the orange will ripen its fruit without artificial protection the climate is not too cold for the carob. At Lahore on the worst soil about the Central Jail it thrives well, in fact, all over Lahore. On the Salt Range it thrives even better and grows very much more rapidly.

"I believe it has most chance of turning out to be valuable where the olive (kow) grows wild. Carobs, olives, and vines are usually found growing together, and often on ground unsuitable for grain crops. They would all thrive equally well here on what district officers now call unculturable land, and what the people call "bungar." This I have proved at the Central Jail. I have now French olives as large as walnuts; the only two trees I have bore fruit abundantly last year and this year, and of twenty sorts of the best European vines not one has degenerated in the least. These have all been grown on soil which seven years ago was unculturable. I planted it with thousands of Farash cuttings, but in spite of every exertion all died except one. Now it is covered with vines, which bear as good fruit as I ever saw or ate out of an English hothouse.

"This is the third or fourth attempt which, within my knowledge, has been made to introduce the carob into the Punjab, and unless the experiment is now carried on in a less desultory way than former ones, I doubt if it will have any better results.

"Thirteen years ago I urged on the Agri-Horticultural Society here the advantage of getting a large experiment made with the carob tree. Some bushels of seed were then obtained from Europe, and were distributed. I did not then know that the same thing had been done five or six years before. Almost every year since I came to the province seeds have been sown in the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden and plants distributed, and we now know for certain, not only that it will live and thrive, but that it will fruit freely six or seven years after planting. I therefore trust that an experiment will be made to form a plantation of 50 or 60 acres on some of the waste land about Lahore, where it would be within half an hour's ride of all the Government officers. If put away in the desert, it will be lost sight of and forgotten within five years, until some energetic officer re-discovers it.

"I merely mention this to shew that the plantation should be close to head-quarters, so as to excite and keep up an interest in it. Had Government seen fit to encourage the starting of the jail farm proposed by me four years ago, such an experiment could have been carried out without almost any expenditure beyond the labor of ticket-of-leave men, and in eight years the actual money value of the tree would have been thoroughly tested once for all. If a quantity of the seed is now made over to me at the jail, I can raise plants in large pots. They will not cost, pots and all, above Rs. 250 per 10,000.

* The British Consul in the Island of Cyprus, however, says that a too hot and dry season injuriously affects the quantity and quality of the produce,—O'C.

If afterwards it is decided to form a plantation of these and of European olives, the waste ground can at any time be purchased for a trifle.

"The Punjab now abounds in corn. I doubt if it ever will abound in vine, unless it be grown in Kashmir; but oil is now very scarce and of very inferior quality, and, as pasture land gets encroached on by grain crop, the supply of butter will probably get less and less up to a certain limit when green crops will become more extensively grown; but there can be no doubt that in many submontane districts the olive would yield an enormous amount of oil fit for human food; and if the introduction of the carob is to be carried out systematically, as in the case of tea and chinchona, the olive should be introduced along with it, or rather multiplied, for the plants introduced by me in 1867 have now increased to thousands I believe.

"I should mention that ten days ago I received from the Assistant Secretary to Government several pounds of the carob seed lately sent out by Mr. Halsey. I sowed it all the day after I received it, having soaked it a night in tepid water. I did not expect much of it to germinate till spring, but I am happy to say every single seed has come up, and most of them have opened their seed leaves."

The result of Dr. Henderson's paper was, that the Financial Commissioner recommended that the experiment suggested should be tried on suitable ground near Lahore, and in compliance with this suggestion 35 acres of land near Government House were made available for the purpose. The Conservator of Forests was then supplied with five seers of seed, and told to form a plantation. In June last year operations were commenced and a considerable portion of the land sown with seed.

14. In Madras the introduction of the tree, as food for cattle, was suggested by Sir Gaspard le Marchant, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, in 1866. At that time there were some plants in the garden of the Local Agri-Horticultural Society, raised from seed brought from Cairo in the previous year by Dr. G. Bidie. A further supply was obtained in 1866 from Malta, and packets were distributed through the Board of Revenue to the Collectors of various districts. Dr. Bidie also said that as the Society was in a position to give the plant, which promised to be so useful, a fair trial, no pains would be spared to render the experiment successful. The result of the Society's experiments is thus reported in a letter from the Honorary Secretary, dated 13th August 1875:—"From that date [*viz.*, October 25, 1866] nothing further appears in the records of the Society, but from report it is ascertained that the seed germinated and several healthy plants were raised which subsequently died." And I will note in this place that of all unsatisfactory experiments conducted in India, those conducted under the direct supervision of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies have been the most unsatisfactory.

The seed distributed by the Board of Revenue was sent to Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot Cuddappa, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Timevelly, Madura, South Canara, Oossoor, and Sydapet. The results were reported on in 1867 and 1868, and are as follow:—

In Trichinopoly no record remained of what had been done with the seed, except that about three dozen had been made over to one of the residents and sown by him. They germinated, but soon died off or were eaten by insects. Five were still alive in 1867, but in a bad way, and no further record of these exists.

In Bellary the seed was distributed to the Tahasildars and to a European gentleman. The result was a failure. The seed either did not germinate, or the seedlings soon died off.

In Coimbatore and Nellore the seed was given to ryots, and none of it germinated.

In Tinnevelly and Cuddappa none of the seed germinated.

In Madura the seed either did not germinate, or the seedlings died off at once.

In North Arcot sixteen healthy young plants were obtained. Of these six were lost "from the attacks of white-ants and other mischances." The remainder looked healthy and vigorous, and had attained six feet in height in December 1868. These trees were then in the Government garden at Chittoor, and had been seen a month previously by Dr. Cleghorn, who "thought very highly" of them No further record of these is to be found in the papers.

In Kurnool the seed was sown by an officer, and the seedlings were coming on well, when he was suddenly ordered to Abyssinia, and forgot in the hurry of leaving to recommend them to somebody's care. The result of course was, that they came to grief. Two were still alive when the officer returned, although they had been completely neglected. He was confident that the seedlings would have thriven if ordinary care had been given to them, and that they would succeed in that district.

In South Canara (Mangalore) the seedlings soon died off, "being apparently unable to penetrate the hard laterite soil."

In Salem (Ossoor) only one seed germinated, and that soon died off.

15. Of the other experiments there appears to be no record. The most recent papers on the subject inform us that—

(1)—There are ten young trees on the Pulneys raised from Italian seed, but the elevation at which they are growing (6,000 and 7,000 feet) is against their success.

(2)—In North Arcot an experiment conducted by the Collector failed, the seedlings dying off.

(3)—At Aska, in Ganjam, Mr. Minchin, the owner of a sugar factory and distillery, has sown some seed in his garden, with apparent success so far.

(4)—There are upwards of two dozen plants in the Government Gardens at Burliar, on the Nilgiris, "all of which are healthy and making vigorous growth." Some of these are nearly four feet high. There are also twenty-seven small plants in the coffee estate of Colonel Scott, at Thymullay, on the southern slopes of the hills. Some of these on the upper part of the estate are not very vigorous, and being at too great an altitude their ultimate success is doubtful. The others lower down are reported very healthy. The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens thinks the tree could be grown in the coffee districts of Wynaad and Mysore.

No experiments seem to have been tried in any of the other districts from which reports have been furnished by the forest officers. One of these officers (a Deputy Conservator) says: "I am unable to identify the tree by the botanical name given [*Ceratonia Siliqua*]. Neither Drury's nor Balfour's works contain the name, so far as I can observe, and these are the only books of reference in this office." (The tree is noticed in Balfour's Cyclopædia, 2nd ed., vol. I., p. 111.)

16. In the Central Provinces an experiment appears to have been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur in 1873 with seed supplied to him by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India which the Society had received from Mr. Ricketts. From this seed seventeen plants were raised, but not more than three survived, the others having been destroyed by white-ants, "which are very numerous and destructive at Narsingpur." The survivors are healthy and likely to prosper. One is six and the two others more than four feet high. The Deputy Commissioner believes that the tree would grow freely in that district, and that the experiment would have been completely successful, but for the white-ants. No experiments appear to have been tried elsewhere in the Central Provinces.

17. In Bengal the experiment appears to have been repeated two or three times. In September 1873, Mr. Ricketts presented the Agricultural and Horticultural Society with some seed, but what came of it, except that some was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur in the Central Provinces, does not appear.

In March of the present year Mr. Ricketts presented the Society with thirty seedlings of the tree. These, I have ascertained, are in the garden of the Society at Alipore in a more or less unhealthy condition.

The tree will probably not succeed in the water-logged soil of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and it would be well if these plants could be transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, reports, in reply to a reference made to the Government of Bengal, that "private attempts are said to have been made to introduce the tree in this province. There is at present one small tree in this garden, and within the past year I have sown a good many seeds. The tree is of slow growth, so that it will be years before any result can be got from these. I do not, however, think it likely that the carob will thrive in the Gangetic delta, of which the climate and soil are so totally different from those of the countries where the carob flourishes." And he mentions Oudh, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces as much more likely to suit the carob than Bengal.

18. In Oudh the tree seems to have done remarkably well at Lucknow. In his report for 1871-72 Dr. Bonavia stated that he had an avenue of 33 of these trees raised from seed imported many years ago. Some of them were 18 and 20 feet high, and in very healthy condition. Eleven fruited during the year, and again more abundantly during the following year. Dr. Bonavia tried to propagate the tree by layers, but found, as has been found by everybody, that the only efficacious mode of propagation is to raise it from seed. In his report for 1873-74, Dr. Bonavia records that the tree stands frost better than was supposed. On the morning of the 8th January, when the minimum thermometer on the grass indicated 5° 3′ below the freezing point, and vast damage had been done to other plants, not a leaf of the carob trees was touched by the frost.

19. On the 20th October last, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was asked to obtain from Southern Italy and send out to this country one hundred pounds of fresh seed. This seed is intended for the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which proposes to grow the tree in Kumaun. It seems doubtful, however, whether the tree has a fair chance of success there, and it may be advisable to consider now what had best be done with the seed when it comes. I would venture to suggest that some should be sown in various parts of the North-West and Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Madras. In this last province the failure of the experiments already made undoubtedly resulted from carelessness and ignorance. No seed given to Tahasildars and cultivators anywhere has the least chance of success. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that seed entrusted to "intelligent ryots" might just as well have been thrown into the sea. It is unnecessary to discuss the reason of this result; it is sufficient for the present to say that the result is almost invariably the same. I would venture to suggest that no seed should be distributed to any body, European or native, but that it should all be sown carefully in pots in some central spot or spots under careful professional supervision, and that the seedlings should be distributed in due time when properly established. This course would, no doubt, be at first more expensive than that which has been hitherto adopted, but ultimately it would, I believe, be found more economical. The seed might be sown at Lahore, Allahabad, Saharunpore, Nagpore, and Burliar (the Government gardens), and the seedlings be distributed thence from time to time. I would also suggest that good use might be made of the agency of station masters on the lines of railway, both State and guaranteed. The country all along the north-eastern extension of the Madras Railway, from Madras to Raichore, seems well adapted for the growth of the carob, and much in want of a tree of the kind. It is a dry, stony country where water is scarce, and is mostly only to be had from tanks (which are chiefly natural hollows embanked at the lowest end). In this tract failure more or less complete of the crops is of not unfrequent occurrence, and the cattle are the first and principal sufferers. Groves of trees here which would provide them and their owners with food in times of scarcity would be a great blessing. If the seedlings were planted about the stations, where there is always sufficient water, and where they would be subject to frequent inspection by officers of the district and of the railway passing to and fro, they would be much more favorably situated than if planted in some out-of-the-way taluk where they would languish neglected and out of sight. Some little inducement to station masters, of the nature of that which has resulted in the embellishment of the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, would probably ensure unintermitting attention from the station authorities. In such places too, forming points of resort for natives from all parts of the district, a general acquaintance with the qualities of the tree would soon be formed and spread through the country.

These remarks may also be held to apply to the State lines of railway in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Rajputana, which afford even greater opportunities for success in this undertaking. Canal and Forest officers also might be entrusted with seedlings, and held personally responsible that due care is given to them.

J. E. O'CONNOR.

SIMLA,
10th April 1876.

No. 3516—REV. 119, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JULY 1876.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure be communicated to the undermentioned Officers and Planters' Associations, with the intimation that an application will be made for a supply of the seed of the carob tree, on receipt of requisitions conveying the undertaking with necessary particulars required in para 2 of the above letter.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Govt. Gardens.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Hony. Secretary, Planters' Association, Manjarabad.
" Do Do Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 29, dated 8th June 1876, from the Superintendent of the Inam Settlements.

No. 3495—REV. 116, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The error pointed out in the above letter was caused through oversight in this Office, but it need not now be corrected as the Chief Commissioner has thought fit to reconsider the Order No. 1946—Rev. 5, dated 2nd June 1876.

2. From a perusal of the sannad and the inam register of the village in question, it appears that the village of Badagamakanhalli was granted to Gopinathaiya for his personal benefit and on the condition of his performing certain services. It does not appear how long the service was performed by the petitioner's family, and when it actually ceased. The petitioner states that no service was ever performed by his family at any time, and this statement is borne out by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, who remarks that the jodidars have ceased to perform service since the days of Tippu Sultan. The Chief Commissioner considers that the case is one which falls under clause (2) of para 2 of this Office Proceedings No. 9125—238, dated 25th February 1876, and that under the terms of that order, the jodi village should be confirmed to the jodidar on ¼ quit-rent.

Vide Enclosure to the Inam Superintendent's letter No. 66, dated 16th September 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
" Inam Superintendent.

READ again—

Letter from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 210, dated 22nd March 1876.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1629—Rev. 13, dated 27th May 1876.

Docket No. 811 of the 12th June 1876, from the Acting Survey Commissioner.

No. 3570—REV. 66, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1629—13, dated 27th May 1876, the exchange of land applied for by Krishnappa was sanctioned subject to the condition that the excess over and above the original grant be dealt with by the Survey Department. On further consideration, however, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the proviso was unnecessary, the extent of land now granted, *viz.*, 4 *k*, 10 *k*, 0 *p*, being precisely equivalent to that mentioned in the original grant. The sanction to the exchange of land may be therefore considered absolute.

2. A copy of the statement submitted with the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 140 of the 16th November 1875, shewing the particulars of the land under reference, is forwarded to the Survey Commissioner for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Survey Commissioner.
" Inam Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th July 1876.

READ—

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 686, dated Poona, 9th May 1876.

There appears no reason whatever why the three villages alluded to should not be merged into one; indeed it would appear more than probable from the village officers and Talavar being one and the three villages being comprised within one continuous line of boundary, that they formed one village originally.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 340, dated Koratagere, 29th April 1876.

I beg to bring to your notice that in the centre of the lands of the village of Gorgatta of the Kolala Magani of the Koratagere Taluk are situated the two small villages of Minchagalpalya and Naganpalya consisting of 4 and 6 survey numbers respectively.

2. These three villages have the same Shanbhog, Gauda and Talavar, and I request that sanction may be obtained to merge the lands of these latter two villages in those of Gorgatta.

3. Should this sanction be accorded, the lands of the village will be in a compact block, and one set of village accounts only will be necessary in future instead of three as at present.

Survey Superintendent's Office, No. 426, dated Koratagere, 4th May 1876.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

READ ALSO—

Docket No. 61, dated 22nd June 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No 3568—REV. 121, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the arrangement proposed by the Survey Commissioner to incorporate the villages of Minchagalpalya and Naganpalya with the larger village of Gorgatta in the Kolala Magani of the Koratagere Taluk.

The lists of villages in this Office and in those of the Division and District Officers will be corrected accordingly.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th July 1876.

From the Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 858, dated Ootacamund, 26th June 1876.

In continuation of my letter, dated 11th May 1876, No. 601, I am directed to forward extract* from the Report of the Conservator of Forests, dated 1st April 1876, No. 456, bringing to notice that another boundary dispute exists on the frontiers of Wynaad between the large mango tree west of Shigebetta and the Kabani river.

Forests, No. 15.

*Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3.

2. I am to state that Mr. Logan has been directed to investigate this dispute also in conjunction with the officer deputed on the Mysore side.

Extract from the Report of the Conservator of Forests, dated 1st April 1876, No. 456.

I have the honor to inform you that I have just completed a tour of three weeks in the Wynaad Forests with Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator.

2. The most important matter connected with the teak forests of Wynaad is the settlement of the Mysore boundary. Mr. Peet states that the Mysore Forest Department has made a great encroachment upon our forests near Rampore. Instead of taking their boundary line from that place along the cart track which runs along a ridge and follows the water-shed till it meets Tod and Stephens' line at a point near their third stone as proposed by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859, and afterwards agreed to by both Governments, they have adopted a boundary which cuts Tod and Stephens' line at a point much nearer Hoskota, and about where the second stone was originally placed. We met Mr. Fraser of the Survey Department at Shigebetta; he had just been making a survey of the boundary lines, and he informed me that Mr. Peet was correct in stating that Mysore had encroached upon our boundary as decided by Dr. Cleghorn. I have just received the G. O. No. 398 of the 21st March, and the Board's docket thereon, by which I perceive that the subject is forwarded to the Collector of Malabar for report, and he will doubtlessly lay the whole before Government in due form.

3. This, however, is not the only dispute. Mr. Peet states that the Mysore Forest Department have largely encroached upon our boundary line between the large mango tree (yerra mán) west of Shigebetta and the Kabani river. By the Trigonometrical Survey Map, our boundary from this tree runs W. N. W. to a small stream running into the Mavinhalla, thence the Mavinhalla is our boundary till it meets the Karnagalhalla close to its junction with the Kabani; this was always understood to be our boundary till 1868, when Mysore stated that the Karnagalhalla was their boundary, claiming thereby all the tract lying between these two rivers. By the Government orders as per margin, it will be seen that a new boundary line was fixed by Lieutenant Fullerton on behalf of Wynaad and Lieutenant van-Someren on behalf of Mysore, and that each was accompanied by a Revenue Officer. From the mango tree as far as the small stream running into the Mavinhalla, the old boundary, as laid down in the Trigonometrical Map, was adhered to; thence a line was drawn direct to the junction of the Mavinhalla and Karnagalhalla (exactly N. W.); the trees were blazed the whole way and arrow marks cut here and there by Lieutenant Fullerton; this boundary was sanctioned by both Governments, but I think that there is no doubt that the Mysore Forest Department have cut a boundary considerably to the S. W. of this line as fixed, thereby taking in nearly all the forest they originally claimed. Mr. Underwood, the Deputy Collector who accompanied the party with Lieutenant Fullerton, came out from Manantoddy, and he and Mr. Fraser of the Survey and some of the Kurumbers also who had been with Lieutenant Fullerton's party went along the whole distance of the line with Mr. Peet and me as far as the Kabani, and we had no difficulty in following it with the aid of the marks on the trees and the compass, but the boundary as cut by Mysore runs as I have said considerably to the S. W. of this and not up to the junction of the two rivers alluded to. From Lieutenant Fullerton's map and Lieutenant van Someren's description, both published in the Government orders marginally quoted, Mr. Fraser will have no difficulty in laying down this boundary as already settled between the two Governments, nor will he have any difficulty about the dispute near Rampore. The forests are very unhealthy just now and until the 20th of May, but I would suggest that after that date no time should be lost, and that Mr. Peet and one of the Mysore Forest Officers should meet Mr. Fraser and see the question satisfactorily settled. It

G. O., Revenue Department, dated 27th April 1868, No. 1129, with a Map.
G. O., Revenue Department, dated 24th April 1868, No. 103.

may seem strange that it has not been detected before, but in a large forest like this nothing can be done without consulting the compass, and great credit is due to Mr. Peet for having detected it. As far as I could learn, these boundaries have been cut entirely by native subordinates of the Mysore Department. By the boundary as adjusted by Dr. Cleghorn near Rampore and again by the line fixed by Lieutenants Fullerton and van Someren between the Mavinhalla and the Karnagalhalla, we have lost a very considerable tract of some of the finest teak that appeared to belong to us by the evidence of the oldest maps, but now there is an attempt at a much greater encroachment.

No. 3936—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 17th July 1876.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above letter and its enclosure be communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in continuation of this Office No. 3290—95, dated 1st instant.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.

Read—

Docket No. 202—81, dated 29th June 1876, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagrám Division, applying for printed forms of sayer monthly returns.

No. 4140—Rev. 12, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1876.

Order thereon.—The existing forms of sayer monthly returns, which were prescribed so far back as in 1863, require revision, as the excise duty on tobacco and supari has been fixed at a uniform rate by Notification of 15th June 1875. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, directs that the submission of Statements Nos. 3 and 5 be discontinued and the information which these statements were intended to afford embodied in the accompanying amended Statement No. I, which is circulated to Commissioners of Divisions for adoption.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram.
„ Do Nundydroog.
„ Do Nagar.

Abstract Statement shewing the Amount of Collection in the Sarer...

Talaks.	Receipts.																Allowance			
	Amount of Duty on Articles.								Extra Revenue.											
									Permit Fees				Fines imposed for offences against Sayer Rules	Rent of Public Godowns.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.	Brahmans	Devastha nams	
	Sugari or Arecanut.	Tobacco.	Opium.	Cardamom.	Coccanuts, Dry.	Coccanuts, Fresh.	Betel-leaves.	Total.	At one Pie	At two Pies.	At four Pies	Total								
	At 12 As per Maund	At 12 As. per Maund	At 20 per cent	At 2 Rs per Maund	At 7½ As. per Maund	At 8 As. per 100.	At ½ Pie per Bundle											No Amount	No Amount	Total

may seem strange that it has not been detected before, but in a large forest like this nothing can be done without consulting the compass, and great credit is due to Mr. Peet for having detected it. As far as I could learn, these boundaries have been cut entirely by native subordinates of the Mysore Department. By the boundary as adjusted by Dr. Cleghorn near Rampore and again by the line fixed by Lieutenants Fullerton and van Someren between the Mavinhalla and the Karnagalhalla, we have lost a very considerable tract of some of the finest teak that appeared to belong to us by the evidence of the oldest maps, but now there is an attempt at a much greater encroachment.

No. 3936—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 17th July 1876.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the above letter and its enclosure be communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in continuation of this Office No. 3290—95, dated 1st instant.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.

Read—

Docket No. 202—81, dated 29th June 1876, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, applying for printed forms of sayer monthly returns.

No. 4140—Rev. 12, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1876.

Order thereon.—The existing forms of sayer monthly returns, which were prescribed so far back as in 1863, require revision, as the excise duty on tobacco and supari has been fixed at a uniform rate by Notification of 15th June 1875. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, directs that the submission of Statements Nos. 3 and 5 be discontinued and the information which these statements were intended to afford embodied in the accompanying amended Statement No. I, which is circulated to Commissioners of Divisions for adoption.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram.
" Do Nundydroog.
" Do Nagar.

Abstract Statement shewing the Amount of Collection in the Sayer Department in the Division for the month of

| Taluks | Receipts | | |

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 218—32, dated 4th July 1876, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

No. 4295—REV. 42, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions, for general adoption, the course prescribed in the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 1278, dated 10th May 1876, to the address of Treasury Officers, for the proceeds of the sale of Court Fees labels being credited under the head IX. Stamps, in the Revenue Accounts of Demand, Collection and Balance, instead of under Land Revenue, Law and Justice, as heretofore.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" " Nundydroog Division.
" " Nagar Division..

From the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 903, dated Bangalore, 18th July 1876.

I have the honor with reference to Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2980—101, dated 23rd June 1876, on the subject of allotting certain sums to the Irrigation Fund of the Malnad Taluks in the Nagar Division, to point out, as regards para 2 of the said order, that the mode of calculating the equivalent of the irrigation cess on minor inam lands adopted by the Survey Commissioner in his letter No. 702 of the 11th May 1876 is correct, inasmuch as the irrigation cess being merged in the survey valuation the latter comprises both the survey valuation *and* the irrigation cess. The latter is then ascertained by taking one-seventeenth of the survey valuation in which it was merged.

No. 4298—REV. 143, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the explanation now supplied, the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount of irrigation cess on minor inams in the Taluks of Ságar, Shimoga and Anantapur (abolished), as shewn in the statement appended to the Survey Commissioner's memo No. 702, dated 11th May 1876, recorded in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2980—Rev. 101, dated 23rd June 1876, be adopted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th July 1876.

READ—

Letters No. 978—137, dated 31st March, and No. 243—41, dated 12th July 1876, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

No. 4328—REV. 43, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—It appears that four toddy shops in the localities marginally noted, though situated in the Ashtagram Taluk of the Mysore District, are at present in the hands of Messrs. Taylor Davy and Co., the toddy-contractors of the Hassan District; and Messrs. Brown & Co., who have recently obtained the toddy contract for the Mysore District, have laid claim to the control of them.

1. At Chattur.
2. „ Sonanur.
3. „ Talliyar.
4. „ Arikennikere.

2. The existing practice has clearly arisen from the circumstance of the two Districts having been previously farmed conjointly; but under the terms of Messrs. Davy Taylor and Co.'s contract-bond they cannot claim to exercise any control over toddy shops situated outside the limits of the Hassan District, and the shops should accordingly be made over to Messrs. Brown & Co., within five days of notice being served upon the Hassan toddy-contractors by the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division to that effect. Messrs. Brown & Co. should at the same time be informed that, as they must have been aware of the facts at the time of taking the contract, the Chief Commissioner can recognize no claim to compensation on their part.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram, for communication to the toddy-contractors of the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Land to be made over to Forest Department in Dodballapur Taluk.* Passing orders on letter regarding delay in demarcating.	No. 3494—115, dated 8th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Part I, Rev. Agr. and Com., Forests, for Oct. 1875, Index Nos. 1 to 2.	1 to 2
4 to 5	*Halagur and Bilikere Wood Departments.* Approving of their abolition.	No. 3501—118, dated 8th July 1876.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Combined Volume of the Annual Reports of the Forest Departments for* 1873—74. Distributing copies.	No. 3487—114, dated 8th July 1876.	...	...	2 to 3
7 to 8	*Grant of wood in cases of fire.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 3531—120, dated 8th July 1876.	...	...	3
9 to 10	*Correspondence regarding Kanchimale Forest.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 3497—117, dated 8th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Part II, for March 1876, Rev.-Forests, No. 22.	5 to 6
11 to 12	*Charges incurred by Forest Rangers in the carriage of Office records and cash chests, &c.* Approving of course recommended by Conservator to grant a fixed maximum on understanding that the outlay does not exceed Rs. 5—8—0 in any one month.	No. 3753—130, dated 13th July 1876.	...	...	6
13 to 14	*Rights and privileges in State Forests.* Directing that the enquiry into the subject be held by or under the direction of the District Officers in concert with Forest Officers.	No. 4052—11, dated 20th July 1876.	...	Part I, Rev. Agr. and Com., Forests, for April 1876, Index Nos. 5 to 6.	7 to 8
15 to 16	*Ahmed Sait's contract for sandalwood chips.* Cancelling it and directing refund of the money deposited by him.	No. 4057—141, dated 20th July 1876.	...	...	8

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 8th July 1876.

READ—

(1.) Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 3034, dated 15th March 1876.
(2.) Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1443—28, dated 22nd May 1876.
(3.) Letter No. 45, dated 26th May 1876, from Conservator.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3034, F, dated Bangalore, 15th March 1876.

I have the honor, with reference to your No. 5413—169 of the 1st October 1875, in which a report of the work done in Dodballapur Taluk in the land made over to the Forest Department is called for, to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that having received no report of progress thereon from Mr. Ludlow, the Assistant Conservator (though called for seven times), I visited the tract myself lately and went over a large portion of it.

2. I must here refer back to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 7552—Rev. 170 of the 20th January 1875, and with reference to the remarks made therein, regarding the non-survey of the tract though orders had been issued on the "12th December 1874," or 38 days previously, that the orders of 12th December 1874 did not reach me till the latter end of December, and there was not time to have done any work. I have already pointed out to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, that his Assistant's remarks about my "failing to furnish" a Surveyor were most uncalled for. The land was not reported on by the Assistant Commissioner till 14th December 1874, and I never intended to send a Surveyor out to accompany the Assistant Conservator in his first inspection.

3. The tract made over by the Assistant Commissioner is said to be 168 square miles in extent. I found on personal inspection that it is not advantageous to attempt to conserve it on the lines laid down. A portion of the land has been demarcated: 28 miles reported up to 31st March 1875. The line has, however, been run in one instance up to the very gates of a village, and much land is enclosed which, in my opinion, should not have been shut up.

4. I am of opinion that the Forest Department should in no case interfere with any "Dinnés" excepting a few of the very large ones, and that, as a rule, the Revenue Officers should be entrusted with looking after the wood that may be growing on such dinnés.

5. The hill ranges will, however, if carefully conserved, grow much wood, and they should be handed over to the Forest Officers, so also should Halkaddi Betta, Ujini Betta, Maklidurga, the low hills and intervening valleys near Nayikanhalli, and all along the borders of the Dadballapur and Goribidnur Taluks, and leading towards Nundydroog. I do not agree with the Assistant Commissioner in closing the small hill Hardigudda between Halkaddi and Ujini Betta. Three villages are situated either on or immediately at the foot of this small hill. I therefore threw it out. Along the tract of country south of the Dodballapur road towards Biriji Betta, and north of it leading towards Dodbele hobli in Nelamangala Taluk, is land which would grow wood well if conserved. But before applying for it, I would suggest the advisability of its being again inspected and all claims being settled. If all that is required is a general order intended to conserve the wood on dinnés and prevent any very wasteful cutting, the Amildar can best carry out such instructions under the Deputy Commissioner's orders.

6. The Forest Department cannot afford to entertain men in such numbers as to really watch the area of land made over to it; but if given compact blocks with full powers to act therein as may at any time be requisite, see my letter No. 3255 of the 19th February 1874, printed with Chief Commissioner's Proceedings 182—Rev.-Forests 3 of 10th April 1874, it will be able to conserve them to some purpose as has been done in Devaraydurga.

7. After inspection of the tract in question, I think that as all the conservancy measures proposed by the Assistant Commissioner (in his letter No. 61 of 14th December 1874 to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District) can be carried out under Rules 17 and 18 of the Forest Rules; there is no necessity for the Forest Department to go to the expense of demarcating the whole area in the manner proposed.

No. 3494—Rev.-F. 115, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—From the explanations submitted by the Conservator in his letter No. 45, dated 26th May 1876, it is evident that the delay that has occurred in connection with the demarcation of the tract of land in the Dodballapur Taluk prior to its

final transfer to the Forest Department is owing to the work which had been delegated to Mr. Ludlow and Captain Magrath having been performed with so little care as to give occasion for numerous complaints from the villagers, and to make it necessary for the Conservator to make a further inspection of the tract.

2. The proposals made in Captain van Someren's letter No. 3034, dated 15th March 1876, which are designed to curtail the limits of the proposed forest reserve so as to avoid interference with the villagers in the neighbourhood are generally approved, and the Conservator is desired to furnish a further report when the tract is finally determined upon in concert with the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, with a rough sketch indicating the chief features of the ground.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, returning the original correspondence, submitted with the letter.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

READ—

Letters from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, Nos. 2211 and 2212, dated 9th and 10th December 1875, on the subject of District-Forest Depôts in the Mysore District.

No. 3501—REV. F. 118, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The abolition of the Depôts at Halagur and Bilikere is approved.

2. The closing of the Halagur Wood Depôt involves a return to the licensing system, and for the sale of bamboos, this may be at once adopted; but, regard being had to the recent orders of the Government of India as to concentrating the efforts of the Forest Department as far as practicable, the District Forests in the Malvalli Taluk may be transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, to whose discretion it may be left to take such precautionary measures with regard to the forest lying under the Besenbetta hill, as are provided for by the rules. On the transfer of these forests the services of the Malvalli Circle Mutsaddi and 2 peons may be dispensed with.

3. The proposal made by the Conservator for selling on license for one year all unreserved wood outside the boundaries of the District Forest, referred to in the preceding para, is approved, the licenses being issued however by the District Officer.

4. The retention of the services of the marginally noted establishment is sanctioned.

For Periyapatna Circle.				
1 Mutsaddi at Rs.	12		12	0 0
2 Peons „	6	each	12	0 0
For Chamrajnagar Circle.				
1 Mutsaddi at Rs.	15		15	0 0
3 Peons „	6	each	18	0 0
Total...			57	0 0

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 8th July 1876.

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 5—269 (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1876.

I am directed to forward * 20 copies of a combined volume of the annual reports of the Forest Department for 1873—74, with the orders of the Government of India upon each local report, and a general review by Mr. D. Brandis, the Inspector-General of Forests, and to request that a copy may be furnished to every Forest Officer of the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator and upwards.

*Per box packed.

2. I am to state that in this and all similar cases of distribution of Government publications to Forest Officers, these publications are to be considered a portion of the official library of each officer who receives them, to be duly handed over to his successor in the post. It will be the duty of the Conservator to see that this is done, and that in all cases of giving over, and taking charge of divisions, sub-divisions, and posts, officers duly exchange written acknowledgments (copies of which should be filed in the Conservator's Office) of the delivery and receipt of these Government publications.

No 3487—Rev.-F. 114, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1876.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing and of its enclosure be forwarded to the undermentioned Officers.

2. The Conservator of Forests is requested to see that the instructions conveyed in para 2 of the above are duly carried out.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Conservator of Forests, with 10 spare copies of each.
„ Commissioners of Divisions, 1 copy each.
„ Superintendent of Coorg, 1 do
„ Director of Government Gardens, 1 do
„ Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, 1 do.

Read—

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 779—58, dated 17th June 1876, submitting two applications received from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for free grant of wood to certain ryots (including shikmidars) whose houses were destroyed by fire.

No. 3531—Rev.-F. 120, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the free grant of timber and bamboos to shikmidars as well as to all other ryots, when their dwellings have been destroyed by fire, should be regulated by the rule prescribed in Circular No. 400, dated 12th July 1873, under which the value of wood, &c., to be granted in any one year should not exceed the kandayam payable by the ryot. In such cases all ryots should be treated alike, the term shikmidar being understood to apply only to the under-tenant of a non-resident patta-holder.

2. In special cases, where there have been heavy losses from fire, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to sanction a more liberal grant on the recommendation of the District Officer and the Conservator.

3. The two applications received with the Conservator's letter are returned, in order that they may be revised by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the above instructions and re-submitted to this Office.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, with 2 files of Kanarese enclosures.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 8th July 1876.

READ again—

Letter from Conservator of Forests No. 2959, dated 7th March 1876.
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1045—271, dated 27th March 1876.
Letter from Collector of South Canara No. 1199, dated 14th June 1876.

From the Collector of South Canara, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1199, dated Mangalore, 14th June 1876.

In reply to your letter No. 10144—270, dated the 27th March last, I have the honor to make the following observations.

2. Kanchi Malé, in which Mr. J. N. Coelho commenced felling operations under a permit from the Mysore Forest Department, is the subject of this correspondence.

3. It was in this jungle that one Jacob Campty, a servant of Mr. Pedre Prabhu (father of Mr. J. N. Coelho) felled wild jack trees six years ago (or in 1870). Jacob Campty's plea was Mysore permission; but the enquiry resulted in establishing the claim of South Canara to the jungle. I ordered therefore that the trees might be removed by Jacob Campty on payment of seigniorage. He failed to do so, and the trees were sold on behalf of this Government.

4. Mr. J. N. Coelho's action is the next attempt to fell timber in the same locality, and Jacob Campty again is concerned as an employé under Mr. Pedre Prabhu's son. Jacob Campty was perfectly aware of the previous confiscation and sale of wild jack trees felled by him in the same jungle, but he does not appear to have informed the Mysore Forest authorities of the fact, and his reticence appears to me to justify the presumption that he attempted to secure under a Mysore permit South Canara timber which he could not otherwise obtain under the rules in force in this District. The Canara villagers say that no enquiry as to the boundary was made by the Mysore Conservator, but that merchant's (meaning Mr. J. N. Coelho's) people pointed out and had the trees sealed by him. The felling by Jacob Campty in 1870, and the subsequent confiscation and sale of the felled wild jack trees were quite fresh in the memory of the bordering villagers of South Canara, and an oral enquiry on the spot would have supplied the Mysore Conservator with sufficient reasons to hesitate in marking the trees as he did; but owing to the reticence of Jacob Campty, or of Mr. J. N. Coelho who was present on the spot, the trees were marked and girdling was commenced.

5. In April last year the fact came to my notice, I at once * called on the Tahasildar of Upperangadi to report on the case, and directed that if any trees were found to have been felled in South Canara they should be attached and further felling within the limits of this District should be prohibited. I ascertained from the Tahasildar that 69 trees had been already girdled. I found also that the forest wherein they were standing was undoubtedly a part of South Canara, and I therefore † prohibited the felling of the girdled trees and girdling or felling of others.

* Order dated 12th April 1875, No. 117.

† Order dated 23rd July 1875, No. 275.

6. Simultaneously with this prohibitory order, I requested the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Hassan Range to state the circumstances under which Mr. J. N. Coelho obtained permission to fell the trees, and pointed out to him that the authority of maps was in favor of the claim of South Canara.

7. Your letter under reference is the reply to mine to the address of the Assistant Conservator of the Hassan Range. It intimates to me the Chief Commissioner's decision in the case declaring the tract of Forest (Kanchi Malé) to be a part of Mysore.

8. I gather from the accompaniments of your letter that no old records elucidative of the dispute exist, and that the Chief Commissioner's decision has been based on the statements of certain inhabitants of a Mysore village, among whom is a late Forest Ranger and the Shanbhog of the Firka. The former testifies to two trees worth 10 rupees each and some bamboos having been cut by a merchant of Mangalore in the jungle,—to trees standing in the jungle having been included in a statement prepared by him in 1866—67,—and to the transmission to the Mysore Conservator in 1869 of a head and bones of an elephant that had fallen into a pit in the jungle. Baire Gauda, the Patel of Kumarhalli, speaks of a few trees having been removed by a Mangalore merchant three years ago. The Shanbhog Súrappa vaguely asserts that Kanchi Malé lies in the village of Kumarhalli, his Firka, and that it does not belong to South Canara. A list of the boundaries between Mysore and South Canara is also appended. It was prepared in 1871 to the dictation of the villagers. With reference to this latter document, I

observe that it was prepared nearly a year after my order directing an enquiry into the case of Jacob Campty's timber, and that during its preparation the villagers of South Canara were not consulted. As regards the list of boundaries, the bordering villagers of South Canara have also given one in connection with Jacob Campty's case above alluded to. They are equally if not more positive as to the correctness of their list than the Mysore villagers, and strengthen their case by referring to an old custom by which during the exorcising of the Mari Devi the inhabitants of the six border villages used to walk round the boundaries of the villages, and when so doing used to go as far as certain trees growing on the old Manjarabad road at the spot marked D on * map, and to the custom by which the repairs to the road as far as the trees were always executed by them, the repairs to the other portions of the road being executed by the Mysore villagers.

* Enclosed, to be obligingly returned.

9. It will be seen that the statements of the Mysore villagers relate to occasional instances in which comparatively a very small portion of the produce of the forest was disposed of; or the forest was believed by its officials to belong to Mysore. The instances are moreover recent and at intervals of time in the unfrequented ghat forests. The transmission of the head and bones of a wild elephant does not also I think signify much. These facts, therefore, cannot, I think, be held to establish a right for Mysore. But I should certainly be disinclined to act upon either the one or the other set of statements unless all the witnesses from both the Provinces are brought face to face on the line itself and points of difference between them reconciled or settled on an inspection of the locality.

10. The additional evidence in favor of the claim of South Canara will now be stated.

11. Colonel Mackenzie's map of 1805 is the oldest and probably the most authentic record of the line of boundary at the time. An extract from it was forwarded to the Assistant Conservator of the Hassan Range. It shews that the felling by Mr. J. N. Coelho was a trespass by him on the forest of South Canara. The line of boundary between the two Provinces lies considerably to the east of the forest tract (Kanchi Malé).

12. A few years later or in Fasli 1232 (1822—23), a Manegar by name Visvesvaraiya prepared a map of those portions of this District which border on the frontier line. Places are distinctly named and relative distances, &c. are noted down therein. The map was of course not to scale, and that is all that can, I imagine, be said against it. The fact of its having been drawn up without a survey goes to explain slight deviations, if any, from the measured area according to the survey map of 1805. The line, as traced by the Manegar, also clearly shews that the forest in question was even at that period considered as part of South Canara.

13. In the same year a list of Government jungles in the South Canara District was submitted to the Collector Mr. Harris. A translation of the return for the Neranki Magani is enclosed, in which it is clearly stated that the Kanchi Malé belongs to this District. The boundaries are given in detail.

14. Again, in Fasli 1269 (1859—60), a list of boundaries of the Upperangadi Taluk was prepared by Manegar Annappa. This he did by travelling along the boundary line in company with the villagers who have testified to the correctness of the list. The list was prepared on the occasion of the re-distribution of the taluks on the scheme which shortly afterwards was carried out. The boundaries as then ascertained and recorded leave no doubt that the people all along have considered the tract as forming a part of this District.

15. I trust I have shewn that, first by the evidence of the old records, and secondly, by that of Colonel Mackenzie's map, the Kanchi Malé lies in this District, and I hope that the Chief Commissioner will, under these circumstances, be disposed to re-consider his instructions to the Conservator of Forests.

16. It is, however, very advisable that the boundary should be clearly defined once for all, and I think that the best line to take will be that laid down in Colonel Mackenzie's map as that is the oldest authentic record extant. Should the Chief Commissioner agree with me, I will depute one of my Assistants to meet a Mysore Officer after the monsoon and demarcate the boundary according to the map.

17. Pending the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's reply, I regret that I am unable to cancel my order forbidding the felling of the trees; as for the reasons stated above, they appear to me to be clearly within the limits of this District.

No. 3497—Rev.-F. 117, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The question of defining the boundary of Mysore from the Coorg frontier to the tri-junction of Mysore and North and South Canara formed the subject

of the correspondence ending with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3281—95, dated 19th July 1875, in which it was ordered that the boundary in question should be left for determination by the Topographical Survey.

2. The decision of the question in the present case is not urgent, and, under the circumstances represented by the Collector of South Canara, the Chief Commissioner directs the cancelment of the contract entered into with Mr. Coelho, whose conduct in the matter, as detailed in paras 3 and 4 of the Collector's letter, is most reprehensible.

3. The Conservator is desired to allow no felling or the collection of the forest product in the tract of forest under dispute. The orders conveyed in this Office No. 1045—271, dated 27th March last, should be considered cancelled.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey, with reference to the correspondence quoted in para 1.
„ Collector of South Canara.

READ—

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 18, dated 28th April 1876, recommending that charges incurred by Rangers in the carriage of office records and cash chests, &c, may be granted to them up to a fixed maximum of Rs. 6 per mensem for each Ranger.

No. 3753—REV.-F. 130, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the adoption of the course proposed by the Conservator in respect of necessary charges actually incurred for the carriage of office records, cash chests, &c., by Forest Rangers, on the understanding that care is taken to ensure economy, and that the outlay does not exceed Rs. 5—8—0 in any one month.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore, with 2 enclosures.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore, with reference to his No. 1274, dated 9th June 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 20th July 1876.

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 264—45, dated 29th June 1876, and enclosure.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 264—Rev-F. 45, dated 29th June 1876.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Circular No. 262—3, dated 10th April last, I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter No. 344, dated 17th instant, regarding the preparation of a record of the rights and privileges of ryots in demarcated forests, and to state that it appears from the correspondence referred to, that there are only two completely demarcated forests in the Shimoga District, *viz.*, those of Shankar and Sakrebail, and to the former it is proposed to make certain additions.

2. The Conservator of Forests is now anxious to demarcate forests in the settled Taluks of Sorab, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Honnali, and it is desirable that these should be selected in communication with the Revenue authorities, and that these latter should be authorized to make a detailed record of the rights of Government and of third parties in the forests proposed to be reserved, in the same manner as they have been instructed to do in the case of forests already demarcated by, and in possession of, the Forest Department.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 344, dated Shimoga, 17th June 1876.

I have the honor to submit the marginally noted correspondence which has passed between me and the Conservator of Forests since receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 262—Rev.-F. 3, dated 10th April 1876.

To Conservator No. 206, dated 6th May.
From do No. 81, dated 17th "
To do No. 296, dated 26th "
From do No. 615, dated 3rd June
To do No. 422, dated 17th "

The Conservator agrees with me in the advisability of extending the procedure ordered in the above to the inquiry requisite in forests not yet demarcated, and this is just what was recommended in this Office No. 648, dated 1st October 1875.

2. No reply has been received to that letter yet, and there is nothing more definite settled with regard to the record of rights and privileges in forests not yet demarcated than is contained in letter No. 38, C., dated 3rd March 1875, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, *viz.*, that the work must proceed hand in hand with the demarcation of the forests.

3. Pending orders nothing has been done in the Revenue Department towards preparing the record of rights and privileges; but the Deputy Conservator is making enquiries into forest rights in certain lands adjoining the present Sakrebail Forest with a view to demarcating; unless therefore orders are soon passed as to who is to make the inquiry which is to go hand in hand with demarcation, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that additions will be made to the demarcated forests without an authoritative record of rights and privileges being at the same time prepared. This, under the recent orders of the Chief Commissioner quoted in para 1, will necessitate the holding of an enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner into matters only a short time before inquired into by the Deputy Conservator, and it is this which both the Conservator and I especially wish to avoid. The importance of the subject will, I am sure, be held a sufficient reason for my again bringing it to your notice and requesting a definite ruling as regards forests not yet demarcated similar to that now issued with respect to demarcated forests.

No 4052—REV. F.—11, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Adverting to para 3 of this Office Proceedings No. 262—3, dated 10th April 1876, the Chief Commissioner directs that, as regards forests which may have been designated as State-reserves though as yet undemarcated, the proceedings of inquiry into existing rights and privileges should be held by or under the direction of the District Officers in concert with the Forest Officers.

2. It will be requisite that the line which it is proposed by the Forest Department to fix for the demarcation of each forest should be first settled by that Department, and when sufficient progress has been made in this respect, the inquiry referred to in the preceding para should be taken up by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistant, and such modifications made as the investigation may shew to be needful or expedient, the decision of the Commissioner in doubtful cases being held final.

3. The record of rights, &c., should be prepared on the spot jointly by the Revenue and Forest Officers and forwarded by the Commissioner of the Division to the Conservator of Forests, who will submit it to this Office with the additional statements prescribed in para 3 of the order above quoted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions. } *for guidance.*
„ Conservator of Forests. }
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner for information.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

READ—

Letters from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, Nos. 12 and 923—73, dated 26th April and 3rd July 1876, respectively.

No. 4057—REV.-F. 141, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that out of the total quantity of 350 kandis of sandalwood chips contracted for in 1860, Ahmed Sait removed 127 kandis up to 30th April 1863, for which he paid Rs. 1,270. Having subsequently renewed his application a circular was issued by the Superintendent to the Amildars in October 1863, by which he was allowed to remove the remaining quantity of chips due to him. Although it is not known how much was removed by him under this circular, it is more than probable that he removed the full quantity provided for in the contract. If, however, he failed to do so, he has himself to blame; for, it is clear that he was bound to remove the chips within a reasonable time, and that if he had to proceed to Mecca and other places, he could have easily appointed an agent to remove the chips for him. Under these circumstances it appears to Mr. Saunders that Ahmed Sait apparently attempted to profit by the transfer of the charge of the sandalwood sales from the Revenue to the Forest Department, and he therefore directs that the contract which was determined by the Sait's amlaches be considered cancelled, and the sum of Rs. 350 deposited by him in the Division Cutcherry returned to him.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, with 3 enclosures.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Propagating house of the cinchona plantation at Kalhatti.* Sanctioning an estimate for its repair.	No. 3407—76, dated 6th July 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Repairs of the Raghavendraswami Matt.* Modifying order of January last, directing that such should be executed from the temple funds.	No. 3573—47, dated 8th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for January 1876, Part I.	1
5 to 6	*District Funds.* Passing orders on a reference from the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings, requesting that the whole of the balance of Rs. 25,127 to be expended be transferred to the Public Works.	No. 3835—218, dated 15th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Do for July 1876.	2
7 to 8	*Distress in the Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts.* Authorizing Nagar Commissioner to disburse in anticipation of sanction such sums as may be emergently needed for providing relief works in villages.	No. 3987—88, dated 18th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part II, "General" No. 64.	2 to 5
9 to 10	*Relief Works.* Authorizing a further sum of Rs. 10,000 being placed at the Nagar Commissioner's disposal out of the special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by the Government of India.	No. 4304—99, dated 26th July 1876.	...	*Vide*, Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1876, Part I, Index Nos. Do for June 1876, Part II, "General," No. 64.	6
11 to 12	*Bangalore Pete Main Drain.* Sanctioning the transfer of the unexpended cash balance to the item "Extraordinary Public Works" as also to an appropriation as suggested by the President, Municipal Commission.	No. 4390—240, dated 28th July 1876.	...	...	6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th July 1876.

READ—

Docket No. 210—51, dated 17th June 1876, from the Commissioner, Nagar, submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 161, for repairing the propagating house of the Cinchona Plantation at Kalhatti.

No. 3407—FINL. 76, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1876.

ORDER.—The estimate is sanctioned, the amount being met from the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's allotment of Rs. 300 out of Rs. 1,500 provided in the current year's Budget under "16. Minor Departments.—3. Experimental Cinchona Contingencies."

2. With reference to the sum of Rs. 60 provided for glasses in the estimate, the Commissioner is requested to state whether the glasses mentioned in para 5 of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's letter No. B—6, dated 30th March 1872, to his address, are still lying undisposed of, and if so, whether they cannot be utilized in the present work.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Accountant General.

READ—

The Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 7531—82, dated 5th January 1876, directing that the repairs of the Raghavendraswami Matt, should be executed from the Temple Funds, and the amount deducted from the allowance of Rs. 6,695—8—0 enjoyed by the Matt.

Petition from the Parpattegar of the Matt submitting for reasons stated that the cost of repairs should be borne by the State.

No. 3573—FINL. 47, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In his Order No. 7531—82, dated 5th January 1876, the Offg. Chief Commissioner objected to the proposal to defray the cost of annual repairs to the Raghavendraswami Matt at Nanjangúd, from the District Muzrayi surplus fund, and expressed his opinion that such cost might be defrayed from the funds of the institution itself.

2. On a further representation from the Parpattegar of the Matt, the Chief Commissioner observes that, having regard to the terms of the late Maharaja's sannad and to the previous recognition by the Chief Commissioner of the claims of the Matt to grants from Government for the purpose, the Matt appears entitled to the consideration sought for, and he accordingly directs, in modification of the orders above quoted, that the payment of Rs. 30 be continued to be made, as heretofore, during His Highness the present Maharaja's minority, out of the State funds.

3. The necessary provision should be made hereafter in the Budget Estimate of the Mysore District.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Narasimmachari, Parpattegar of Raghavendraswami Matt, Nanjangúd.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 18th July 1876.

READ—

Roads and Buildings Superintending Engineer's No. 1330, dated 3rd July 1876, forwarding copy of docket No. 2182 of the 24th June 1876, from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts of Mysore, requesting that the whole of the balance of Rs. 25,927, provided in the Mysore Department Public Works Budget, to be expended from District Funds, may be transferred at once to the Public Works Department, so as to save separate references being made with regard to each work.

No. 3835—FINL. 218, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, out of the sum of Rs. 25,927 provided in the Imperial Budget, to be expended out of the District Funds, Rs. * 7,927 have already been placed at the disposal of the Department Public Works as per Chief Commissioner's orders Nos. 2802—24 and 3320—32 of the 19th June and 3rd July 1876. The balance available, *viz.*, Rs. 18,000, has this day been placed at the disposal of the said Department, to be expended on the marginally noted works.

	Rs.
*For a portion of the Annual repairs of the Mysore-Manantoddi road	5,355
For the annual repairs of the Kadur-Chikmagalur road	2,572
	7,927
Constructing bridges on the Sira-Amrapur road	8,000
Constructing road for pack bullocks down the Bisle ghat	4,000
Constructing bridges on the Kotigere-Kalasa line	6,000
	18,000

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioner, Ashtagram Division. } For information.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 292—Finl. 69, dated Shimoga, 10th July 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 2887—F. 65, dated 20th June 1876, and, in reply, to submit copies of the letters noted in the margin from the Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldroog and Shimoga, reporting upon the condition of those portions of their respective Districts in which actual distress is said to exist.

Chitaldroog No. 347, dated 30th June 1876.
Shimoga, No. 416, dated 5th July 1876.

2. Mr. Cunningham and I visited various parts of the Honnali Taluk on the 29th and 30th June and on the 1st of this month, and the impressions which he has recorded are exactly those which were left on my mind after making minute enquiries from villagers on the spot.

3. The time for relief works has for the present passed by, and not to return this year I hope, if there is a plentiful rain-fall during the next few weeks. Should that fail, agricultural operations which now engross the people will be abandoned in despair, and the ryots will no longer show the apathy which they have hitherto displayed when invited to put their hands to work which they have been accustomed to delegate to the day laborers and coolies of their villages. This will be the sad test of real and pressing want, and the first symptoms will be carefully watched for.

4. Should distress become severe and wide-spread, the proposal made by Major Armstrong in the 19th and following paragraphs of his letter might be adopted.

5. In some places it is difficult to provide remunerative work in the shape of roads, tanks and wells, and ryots will not go to any great distance from their villages. Instead therefore of distributing money or grain gratis, Major Armstrong would give relief in either shape in return for work done towards the cleansing of villages by filling up manure pits, digging side drains, and making streets and drains passable.

6. The construction of country roads to connect villages with main lines is another description of work which ryots might be induced to undertake.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
18th July 1876.

7. The great mortality among cattle from starvation alone is a calamity, from the effects of which the people will not recover for years. From what I have observed and heard, it would appear that the taluks bordering on the Malnad, and likewise those situated further east and south, have received rain sufficient to bring up the grass. In and about Shimoga for instance the pasture lands are in a comparatively good condition for the time of year, but in an intermediate locality so near as a strip of land on the east bank of the Tungabhadra, and north towards Harihar, hardly a blade of grass was to be seen eight days ago.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 347, dated 30th June 1876.

Adverting to your letter, circuit No. 4 of the 17th May 1876, I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your instructions therein conveyed, I deputed the Assistant Commissioner to visit and report on the state of the Haddadi, Malebennur and other sammats of the Davangere Taluk, myself proceeding to the Hosdurga Taluk, and subsequently to the Davangere, Harihar, and Kondajji hoblis.

2. The result of our joint enquiry clearly shews that in the hoblis of Haddadi, Malebennur and Kondajji of the Davangere Taluk, and that of the Bagur and Jankal hoblis of the Hosdurga, distress was found to be great, but not in the exaggerated form in which Patels and others had reported.

3. There is in the case of some ryots in the different villages of these hoblis undoubted hardships and difficulty in procuring proper food for want of means.

4. The reports which I at first received, and which alarmed me considerably, were tothe effect that in many instances people were living upon tamariud and date seeds, and upon a root known as "Sibigadde" generally found in swampy ground and beds of old tanks, &c.

5. To satisfy my own mind, I went into most minute details to ascertain the real facts of the case, and as I had anticipated, I found a modicum of truth but mixed with an enormous amount of exaggeration. I give the following illustration of what I did, and what I learnt to be the real facts of the case in one village, and which I found to be precisely the same in every village I inspected, whether in the Hosdurga Taluk, or in the Davangere Taluk.

6. I selected the village of "Honnali" in the Jankal hobli of the Hosdurga Taluk, among others as being one of those more particularly reported to be in a very bad condition. I went there on the 31st May.

7. The village contains 100 houses and about 400 inhabitants. It was reported to me that several ryots and their families were in a starving condition and living upon roots. In company with the Amildar I took up a position in the centre of the village and summoned all to attend. I called up all the ryots who were reported to be in the condition described, together with their whole families, to be present; I made the men strip off their upper cloths to see if their persons at all corroborated the facts reported. I also examined numbers of their children.

8. About 10 weavers and 10 ryots with their families were the persons pointed out to me. The appearance and condition of the people themselves belied the reports I received, most of them had partaken of their morning food. On my asking them to tell me what they had had to eat, they told me only "Sibigadde" and some tamariud seeds and vowed they had nothing else to eat.

9. Turning to the Amildar, who was formerly a Hospital Assistant, I asked him if he believed, from what he had now seen, whether it was possible that the ryots could for any length of time be sustained by such food; he said he could not believe it, and gave it as his opinion that any one feeding upon such food for a week would certainly lose flesh and would sooner or later die. I then said to the people I had come there for the purpose of assisting them, but that I must insist upon knowing exactly how they lived, that what they had told me I did not believe. After some time and seeing that I was determined about it one of the number at last told me that it was true they were eating these roots and seeds, but that they mixed the flour with ragi grain to increase their food and admitted they could not for any time live solely upon the roots. Being now assured I had got at the truth I went over the village to see what work could be given, and found that a tank in the village had been estimated for, but as it has a very large work and the outlay proposed for a very large sum, I was obliged to proceed to the next village "Devapur." After ascertaining precisely similar facts as above, I proceeded to look about for suitable work and here found a tank for which 500 Rs. had just been received sanctioned. I then called up the poor of both villages and enquired of them how many would at once proceed and begin to work; but to my astonishment the whole of them, with the exception of 5 men and 4 women, began to make all sorts of excuses,

the indifference displayed was most pitiable and discouraging. In this manner I went over a very large number of villages in the "Jankal" and Bagur hoblis, and, at a subsequent date, over the Kondajji hobli of the Davangere Taluk. In every instance the same story was repeated over and over again. On my own responsibility I opened works wherever required then and there.

10. The above is a real sample of facts, and it must be admitted that great distress prevails, but not in the exaggerated form that has been reported.

11. A large number of relief works are in progress wherever real distress prevails, and the Amildars are fully alive to the importance of the subject of relief. In fact, as I have before reported, the Amildar of Davangere has devoted considerable sums to provide food for destitute people at his own cost.

12. Of the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner on my application, I have allotted a portion to the Davangere, Hosdurga and Dodéri Taluks, for the special purpose of supplying food to such persons, men or women, who are physically unable to attend at relief works, and who have no means of support.

13. No such necessity having arisen in the other taluks, the balance I have retained as a reserve for future contingencies.

14. If the rain falls speedily, I believe we may tide over our own difficulties; but if the rains keep off for another 10 days or a fortnight, I fear the standing crops must inevitably wither.

15. In some parts, it has been reported that the seed sown has failed to germinate at all.

16. The present outlook is, I have no hesitation in saying, exceedingly gloomy, and a few days must, I feel assured, decide the question as to whether there will or will not be a famine.

17. As I believe you are aware that my attention has never relaxed, and that I have, to the utmost of my abilities, exercised considerable caution in not giving too much credence to reports of distress, which in some instances I may have been mistaken, yet, I believe the time has arrived when without wishing to giving unnecessary alarm, it is my duty to state that the present state and condition of the season leads one to fear that far greater distress and trouble is approaching.

18. In conclusion, I would beg to solicit sanction to a mode of relief, if necessary, in the future, which, I believe, will be most acceptable to the people, and of general utility.

19. The number of tanks repaired and well work executed, or at present in hand, will, I consider, suffice for the present; and as relief works in future, I propose to be allowed to expend reasonable sums in the thorough sanitation of villages, *i. e.* filling up pits, removing all manure and filth, making the streets and lanes passable, and digging side drains, &c.

20. Money thus spent will go directly to the villagers themselves, the work will be of a nature they can perform, and the poor will have no necessity to go from their homes for work.

21. As regards this proposal, I would beg to solicit your early instructions.

22. In addition to the tank and well work already in hand, I may add that in some places where such work cannot be given, the construction of village roads is being undertaken.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 416, dated 5th July 1876.

I have the honor to submit the report on the state of the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks called for in your docket No. 300, dated 26th June 1876.

2. The rain-fall up to date to the eastern portions of these Taluks has been scarcely appreciable and quite insufficient for sowing; there is scarcely a blade of grass to be seen, and cattle are dying in numbers from sheer want of sustenance hastened of course by disease. Coarse grass from the hills and leaves of trees are carried by manual labor from considerable distances to feed the agricultural cattle. Those animals which are not absolutely wanted for the plough are left to eke out existence as best they may, and present a miserable appearance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
18th July 1876.

3. There is still a greater supply of grain than the fortnightly reports from the Amildars would lead one to suppose, and though it is doubtless true that the dearness of grain has led to restrictions in the meals of the common people and to their mixing leaves and tamarind seeds with their food to a certain extent, I could not see any traces in the maganis of Honnali which I lately visited (and they are reported as the most distressed) of actual want among the people.

4. It is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusions as to the state of affairs, but it is yet sufficiently plain that there is importation of grain into the distressed parts from Dharwar by way of Harihar, and if the fall of rain proves plentiful from this date, there is still time for an average season and the fear of famine will disappear. I much regret to have to add however that the season hitherto gives but slight prospect of a good fall, and that without a fair rain-fall famine seems inevitable. The two days' heavy rain that lately fell in Shimoga does not appear to have extended far.

5. The works that have been undertaken as relief works have not drawn labor from the agricultural classes ; on the contrary I found that in the very locality where they were thought to be most wanted a gang of Waddars had been brought in to carry on the works and the village Patels declined to undertake them.

6. The people very naturally urge that they are better employed in ploughing and preparing their fields for crops and in carrying fodder for their cattle than in working for daily hire. So long as they entertain hopes of being able to raise a crop this season, the agriculturalists will not in any numbers labor on relief works.

7. Very numerous applications are made for sanction to the excavation and repairs of tank works, but the intention of the people in making them is that the storage of water for the future may be improved so as to prevent or mitigate a recurrence of scarcity rather than that work may be afforded for the people now.

8. The general impressions I have received of the state of affairs are that so long as the people have the money to buy grain, food will be forthcoming in the markets ; that where their means are exhausted "relief works" will afford only a very partial relief; that the present evil is the want of fodder, and that even now a favorable fall of rain will very greatly remove the wide spread panic that exists. I think too that in the worst case the distress can be localized to the Channagiri Taluk and the Maganis of Honnalli lying along both sides of the Tungabhadra river.

No 3987—Finl. 88, dated Bangalore, 18th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The proposals referred to in para 4 of the Commissioner's letter are approved, and the Commissioner is authorized to disburse in anticipation of sanction such sums as may be emergently needed, at his discretion, for providing relief works in villages, care being taken to ensure that the parties receiving relief give a fair equivalent in their labor. When the occasion for the measure arises, an estimate of the expenditure should be submitted as early as practicable.

2. The Commissioner's further report on the condition of the distressed localities will be awaited.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
28th July 1876.

READ—

Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 326—123 of 19th July 1876 and enclosure.

No. 4304—FINL. 99, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8504—172 of the 5th February 1876, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for expenditure on relief works in the Shimoga District, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 was granted in Order No. 2887—65 of 20th June last for the purpose of relieving the more immediate wants of those who could not earn the means of livelihood.

2. Mr. Cuningham, after personal inspection of the Channagiri Taluk, reports that a sum of Rs. 12,000 is emergently needed for carrying on relief works in the villages of that taluk where want is beginning to be felt.

3. It is observed that, out of the grant of Rs. 10,000 referred to above, a balance of Rs. 2,897 remains unappropriated. The Chief Commissioner authorizes a further sum of Rs. 10.000 being placed at the Commissioner's disposal, out of the special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by the Government of India.

4. The proposal to connect Malebennur with Channagiri and Ajjampur, *viâ* Basvapatna by a new line of road, as a possible relief work, will be referred to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who is requested to afford the Commissioner his advice and aid in having the line laid out as expeditiously as possible.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division, with original Memorandum.
„ Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Superintending Engineer of Irrigation.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

READ—

Letter No 235, dated 11th July 1876, from the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

No. 4390—FINL. 240, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In December 1874 an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,450 was sanctioned for the improvement of the Bangalore Pete main drain. As sufficient funds were not then forthcoming to meet the cost of the work, the President of the Municipal Board solicited that a loan of Rs. 8,000 might be made. The Deputy Accountant General was accordingly authorized to advance Rs. 4,000 in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India. The amount has since been repaid, and the President now asks for sanction for the unexpended cash balance, which is now available, as per particulars noted in the margin, being transferred to the item "Extraordinary Public Works."

	Rs.	A.	P.
The actual balance on the 31st March last	9,481	4	6
Deduct estimated balance shown in the current year's Budget ...	5,000	0	0
Balance transferable to the item "Extraordinary P. W." ...	4,481	4	6

2. Dr. Orr reports that the original estimate for the work which was Rs. 7,450 had to be increased to Rs. 10,430—8—0 owing to a large sum having been paid as compensation to the owners of the land taken up by the Municipality; and what is now proposed to be appropriated for the work is Rs. 5,618.

3. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the transfer of the cash balance and the appropriation as proposed by the President.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The President, Bangalore Town Municipal Board.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*District Fund Budget Grants.* Asking Commissioners of Divisions to submit proposals for re-appropriations of unexpended balances so as to reach this Office by the 15th March in each year.	No. 3337—52, dated 4th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part II.	1
3 to 4	*Hospital Assistant B. Venkatsami Naidu, Local Medical Subordinate Service.* Sanctioning his reduction to the 3rd Class of Hospital Assistants on account of misconduct.	No. 3392—566, dated 6th July 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
5 to 6	*Subedar Hammantu, 5th Battalion of Barr.* Passing orders on correspondence referring to a charge that he took no measures to supply certain prisoners with supplies when escorted by him in December last, from Shimoga to Bangalore.	No. 3393—567, dated 6th July 1876.	...	..	3 to4
7 to 8	*Municipal House Tax on Government Buildings occupied by Officers as private residences.* Authorizing its levy from the current year by deduction of the Municipal demand from the rent payable to Government, and where no rent is charged from the occupant.	No. 3400—35, dated 6th July 1876.	...	...	4
9 to 11	*School of Engineering and Natural Science.* Informing Director in reply that the Chief Commissioner was glad to notice that the progress of both divisions had been satisfactory.	No. 3464-577, dated 7th July 1876.	...	...	5
12 to 13	*Sites for the erection of shops on each side of the Broadway, Cantonment of Bangalore.* Passing orders on a reference from the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, reporting the steps taken to induce the purchasers to build on them.	No. 3752—614, dated 13th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Progs. for March 1876, Part II, "General," No.	6 to 7
14 to 15	*Inam lands granted for the service at Athavula Sha's Darga at Bangalore.* Passing orders on correspondence from Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject.	No. 3824—91, dated 14th July 1876.	...	...	8 to 12

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
16 to 17	*Survey settlement in the Ságar Taluk, Shimoga District.* Passing orders on a report submitted on the complaint of certain ryots complaining against it.	No. 3820—85, dated 14th July 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part I, Index Nos.	13 to 31
18 to 19	*Feeding Allowances in Chatrams.* Intimating that in future such should not be stopped without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.	No. 3983—65, dated 18th July 1876.	...	..	31
20 to 21	*Aerolite.* Directing submission of report from Nundydroog Commissioner, relating to the fall of one in the Túmkúr District, together with fragments, to Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta.	No. 4170—97, dated 22nd July 1876.	...	...	32
23 to 24	*Fraudulent use of postage labels.* Forwarding to Heads of Departments for information and guidance, copies of Government of India, Financial Department No. 545, dated 26th May 1876, on the subject.	No. 4198—72, dated 24th July 1876.	...	...	33

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th July 1876.

From the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept. No. 1965, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 2136—294, dated 6th June 1876, forwarding copy of re-appropriation statement of the Mysore District for 1875—76 for Rs. 6,053, I have the honor to point out that all appropriations should be made before the close of the official year, *vide* Public Works Code page 364, para 24.

2. The sanction of the Chief Commissioner has been noted in the Budget Register of the District Funds for the year 1875—76.

No. 3337—Genl. 52, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1876.

Order thereon.—A copy of para 1 of the above letter will be forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that proposals for re-appropriations of unexpended balances of District Fund Budget grants may be submitted, so as to reach this Office by the 15th of March in each year.

2. The Commissioners of Divisions will see that this order is duly attended to, so as to avoid lapses.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg. } for information and guidance.
„ Secretary, D. P. W. }

From the Deputy Surgeon-General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 490, dated Bangalore, 28th June 1876.

It is with regret that I have to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner a charge of misconduct, and of neglect of duty preferred against 2nd Class Hospital Assistant B. Venkatsami Naidu of the Local Medical Service by Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District. The matter is one which cannot properly be settled departmentally. All

*Memo dated 21st April 1876, from Mr. Laffrey, to Hospital Assistant Venkatsami.
Letter No. 157-113, dated 22nd „ Dy. Commr., Kolar Dist., to Surgeon to the Mysore Comn.
„ 2, „ 23rd „ Hospital Assistant Venkatsami, to Lieut. Kensington, R. E.
„ 261, „ 24th „ Lieut. Kensington, to Dy. Commissioner, Kolar District.
„ 4, „ 26th „ Hospital Assistant Venkatsami, to Lieut. Kensington, R. E., with one enclosure, and 2 reports, dated 29th June 1875 and 21st January 1876.
„ — dated 28th April 1876, from Hospital Assistant Venkatsami, to Lieut. Kensington, R. E.
„ — „ 29th „ „ „ to Mr. Laffrey.
„ 406 „ 1st May „ Dr. Oswald, to the Dy. Surgeon General.
„ 499 „ 22nd „ do do
„ 488-348 „ 7th June „ from the Dy. Commr., Kolar, to Dr. Oswald, with 2 enclosures.

* papers in my possession bearing upon the charge are appended.

2. Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, the Hospital Assistant proceeded on urgent cholera duty to Betmangala on the 21st April last, and the Deputy Commissioner states that on his arrival there, although every assistance was given him by the Shanbhog, he would not move out of the choultry to see the patients, but left Betmangala with the medicine box on the morning of the 22nd.

3. The Hospital Assistant on the other hand explains that on reaching Betmangala he received no assistance from the village authorities, on the contrary that they had placed obstructions in his way, that he had inspected every street and every house in the village, that he visited 21 cases of cholera, and remained in the village till 9 A. M. of the 22nd, when, finding the people panic-struck and the village authorities abandoning the town, he proceeded to Mittur to report the state of matters to Lieutenant Kensington, R. E., who gave him an order requiring the village authorities to afford him help in carrying on his duties.

4. It appears that the Hospital Assistant was absent from Betmangala from 9 A. M. of the 22nd to the evening of the 23rd for which absence there appears to be no valid excuse, as the distance from Mittur to Betmangala could have been walked in two hours. On receiving the report of the Hospital Assistant's absence the Deputy Commissioner ordered him to return to Kolar.

5. In submitting the papers to this Office the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission makes certain unfavorable comments on the character and previous conduct of the Hospital Assistant in his letter No. 400, dated 1st May 1876. Dr. Oswald further, in his letter No. 449, dated 22nd May, relates the purport of a conversation with Mr. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, in which that gentleman reiterated the charge against the Hospital Assistant and contradicted his statements in reply.

6. Having requested Mr. Krishnaiengar to be so good as to make a strict enquiry into the matter and having indicated certain questions the replies to which I desiderated, that gentleman supplied the information contained in the annexure No. 483--348, dated 7th June 1876, ending his communication with the following sentence:— "Having enquired into the matter thoroughly, I have no hesitation in reporting that the Hospital Assistant behaved very badly."

7. On referring to the official reports * (annexed) on the Hospital Assistant, dated respectively, the 21st January 1876, and 29th June 1875, it will be found stated that his sobriety is doubtful, and that little confidence can be placed in his capacity. It appears that he was not educated at the Medical College, and that his professional education is consequently imperfect. Dr. Oswald in the report adds "the sooner he is pensioned, the better."

* To be obligingly returned.

8. It appears to me that, considering the pressing claims on his help at Betmangala, the prolonged absence of the Hospital Assistant from that town was inexcusable. The distance to Mittur is about 5 miles, and had it been necessary to report to Lieutenant Kensington, B. E. and to obtain from him help towards the performance of his duties, the Hospital Assistant leaving Betmangala at 9 A. M. of the 22nd might have returned to his post by 2 P. M. of the same day; whereas he did not return till 7 P. M. of the 23rd. Further, the charge preferred by the Hospital Assistant against the Civil authorities of the village is pronounced, after full enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner, to be contrary to fact.

9. I would ask the Chief Commissioner to mark his disapprobation of the Hospital Assistant's conduct on this occasion by inflicting upon him some penalty commensurate with his offence. Venktasami Naidu is a 2nd Class Hospital Assistant of 16 years' actual service; not having passed an examination in English his pay is but Rs. 30 per mensem. He is not entitled to a pension, nor could a certificate, as demanded by the rules of the Civil Pension Code, be properly granted to him. The exigencies of the case might probably best be met by reducing the Hospital Assistant from the 2nd to the 3rd Class (Rs. 25 per mensem,) and by retaining him in that class for one year from the date on which the decision of the Chief Commissioner appears in the *Mysore Gazette*, his restoration to the 2nd class being made contingent on the favorable report upon his conduct and capabilities submitted to this Office by the Medical Officer under whom he may be placed.

No. 3392—GENL. 566, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the view taken by the Deputy Surgeon General of the offence committed by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant B. Venkatsami Naidu of the Local Medical Subordinate Department, and, in accordance with that Officer's recommendation, sanctions his reduction from the 2nd to the 3rd Class of Hospital Assistants for one year from this date, his restoration to the 2nd Class being dependent on his conduct and capabilities being favorably reported upon by the Deputy Surgeon General, at the end of that period. The Hospital Assistant's reduction in grade will be notified in the Gazette. The original enclosures are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.,
Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 85—15, dated 25th April 1876, and its enclosure, from the Military Assistant.

Do No. 191—26, dated 2nd June 1876, and its enclosure, from do.

Docket No. 587, dated 15th June 1876, and its enclosure, from the Offg. Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail.

No. 3393—GENL. 567, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter of the 25th April 1876, the Military Assistant brings to notice the conduct of Subedar Hanumantu, 5th Battalion of Barr, who commanded the escort of 60 prisoners during their march from Shimoga to Bangalore in December last, and, with reference to the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur that the Subedar had taken no measures to supply the prisoners with supplies, recommends that the Subedar should be suspended from rank and pay for 6 months.

2. The enquiry in this case arose out of a report made by the Superintendent of the Central Jail that the prisoners had arrived at Bangalore in a fagged and poor condition, indicating that they had not been properly fed. Dr. Henderson mentioned that it had been reported to him by the Subedar in charge of the party, and by the Hospital Assistant in medical charge, that at three places, *viz.*, Kadur, Banavar and Dobbspet, the taluk officials had not provided the necessary supplies when required.

3. On reference being made to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, he forwarded statements made by the taluk officials that supplies had been duly provided, but that at Kadur the Subedar refused to receive supplies of sheep and firewood except at excessively low rates, and that at Banavar the Subedar insisted on the supplies being brought to him by the bazarmen at a late hour of the night.

4. The Chief Commissioner has perused the explanation furnished by the Subedar, and the statements made by the Hospital Assistant who was personally questioned as to the facts, and is satisfied that there is no truth in the statements made by the taluk officials at Kadur and Banavar.

5. From the evidence of the Hospital Assistant, Narayansami Naidu, there is no reason to doubt but that no supplies were offered on the arrival of the party at Kadur, and that though the Kotval attended after he had been sent for, he expressed his inability to provide supplies until the arrival of the Peshkar who was absent and did not appear till next morning. It appears also that, though the party arrived at Banavar at 6 p. m. on the 24th December, no supplies had been provided, and that the Amildar paid no attention to the requisition made to him. The prisoners proceeded on their march at an early hour next morning, having been supplied only with some milk which had been obtained by purchase from the villagers.

6. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the Subedar acted as energetically as he might have done in obtaining the needful supplies for his party, but the chief blame for the neglect shewn to their wants attaches to the taluk officials referred to. The Chief Commissioner considers that the Kotval should be fined to the extent of half a month's pay, and transferred from Kadur, and that the Peshkar at Kadur and the Amildar of Banavar be severely reprimanded.

7. From the statements of the Subedar and Hospital Assistant, it appears that, on the arrival of the party at Dobbspet at 4 p. m. on the 30th December last, the former was informed by the Kotval that no orders had been received to prepare supplies, and that though some articles of food could be furnished, no pots were procurable. The Shekdar, though present, is stated to have given no assistance. The Deputy Commissioner, Ban-

galore District, is requested to make an enquiry into the facts here alleged, and to take such notice of the conduct of the local officials at Dobbspet as the results elicited may call for.

8. The Chief Commissioner cannot, for the reasons stated, pass over the conduct of Subedar Hanumantu without censure. On future occasions of large bodies of prisoners being transferred from one jail to another, it will be desirable that the duty of seeing that the prisoners are supplied with provisions be not entrusted to the native officer in command of the escort, but that a responsible official of the jail should be attached to the party for that purpose.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioner, Bangalore District.
„ Offg. Superintendent, Central Jail.

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner of Nundydroog, No. 406, dated 26th January 1876, and previous correspondence, on the subject of the levy of Municipal house-tax on Government buildings occupied by Officers as private residences.

No. 3400—GENL. 35, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the principle that all buildings belonging to Government which are used by Officers as residences should be chargeable with Municipal house-tax, admits of no question, and accordingly authorizes the levy of the tax from the current year by deduction of the Municipal demand from the rent payable to Government. Where no rent is at present charged for the occupation of a Government building, the tax should be paid by the occupant. The Heads of Departments are requested to carry out this order.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th July 1876.

READ—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 533, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1876.

I have the honor to forward for information of the Chief Commissioner the results of the annual examination of students in the School of Engineering and Natural Science, as received from the Principal under date of the 2nd instant.

2. In the Upper Department seven out of eight students have passed, in the order denoted in the margin, where the total marks obtained by each out of a maximum of 500 are also shewn. The eighth, Abdul Karim, gained only 162 marks altogether, or less than one-third required for a pass and also failed in Algebra.

1. Srinivas Rao	341
2. Govindacharlu	315
3. Balakrishna Tivari	261
4. Venkatachari	231
5. Raghavalu Naidu	222
6. Muttanna...	198
7. Lovery	177

3. A comparison with the results of the previous examinations brings out the position of Srinivas Rao as decidedly the head of the class, with Govindacharlu as a steady second. Between the next three there is considerable competition, but Balakrishna Tivari seems likely to secure the third place. I venture to express an opinion that on the whole the results of the first year's instruction in this important department of the school are encouraging.

4. In the Lower Department, composed of six students, the total marks gained were as per annexed list, the maximum being 430. All thus obtained more than one-third marks, but Phâure failed to get the minimum required in Trigonometry and Mechanics, and Raghavachari failed in the Theory of Drawing.

1. Nalla Nayagam	310
2. Narsimmaiengar	251
3. Phâure	191
4. Krishna Rao	189
5. Anantaramaiengar	179
6. Raghavachari	172

5. Nalla Nayagam and Narsimmaiengar have thus kept the first and second places throughout the year. The others are considerably inferior to these and their relative positions are uncertain. Mr. Gramatzki is of opinion that an improvement has taken place in this Department.

6. The lists of marks and examination papers are herein enclosed.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 947, dated 8th June 1876, and its enclosure, from the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 3464—GENL. 577, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that the progress of the Upper Division Class is favorably reported upon. The condition of the Lower Division Class has not been so satisfactory, but the improvement which has taken place, of late, is encouraging.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
„ Chief Engineer.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 1000, dated 29th June 1876, from the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1000, dated Bangalore, 29th June 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10043—2106, dated 23rd March 1876, requesting me to report for the information of the Offg. Chief Commissioner whether any steps have as yet been taken or are in contemplation in order to induce people to take up the sites on each side of the Broadway for shops. In reply, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that a certain number of the sites on Broadway were sold by public auction on the 20th January 1865, and the terms of sale were that the sites should be built upon by the 31st December 1865; in default the lot to lapse to the Board. These terms were not attended to, and on the 26th January 1866 a notice was served on all persons who had purchased sites and who had not complied with the terms of sale that the sites had been forfeited and would be resumed if no progress was made in the erection of buildings by the 1st March 1866. These terms were not acceded to, and on the 26th of October 1866, a notice was issued by the Sar-Amin calling upon all purchasers who had not conformed to the terms of sale to commence building by the 15th November 1866, and in default the sites would be resold by public auction. This notice also remained a dead letter, and on 2nd February 1870 Major Gompertz, the then President of the Board, issued a notice (copy annexed) calling on all the purchasers of sites to comply with the terms of sale, or the matter should be placed in the hands of a lawyer for recovery of the sites and cost of suit. This notice was treated in a somewhat similar manner to those previously issued, very few noticing the same, and on the 30th November 1874 I submitted the whole transaction to the legal adviser of the Board Mr. E. S. Smith, copy of whose opinion I beg to forward for information, and to state that I now propose mapping out afresh the vacant sites on Broadway ascertaining their present owners, as many of them have no doubt changed hands, and so far as is possible carry into execution the opinion of the legal adviser.

Opinion of Mr. E. S. Smith, Pleader, dated 12th December 1874.

From the papers before me it is clear that the sites were sold and purchased on the distinct condition that in default of their being built upon within a given time (subsequently extended) they would lapse to the Commissioners.

2. It does not appear whether the purchasers were formally put in possession of the lots bought by them. I think, however, it must be conceded that they sufficiently possessed themselves of the lots purchased by them. The sites therefore must at present be considered as in the possession of the purchasers or those to whom they afterwards sold the same. Consequently the Commissioners cannot legally resume possession of the lots without instituting proceedings at law, unless of course the purchasers or their assigns consent to such resumption.

3. The condition, which is in the nature of a penalty, will not be enforced as a matter of course by a Court of Equity, as a vendor cannot take both the purchase-money and the property.

The vendor in such cases is always entitled in equity to the protection of the Court even as against his own contract. If therefore the Commissioners wish to repossess themselves of any lot, they must be prepared to repay to the vendor his purchase-money or the greater portion thereof.

4. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case as well as the length of time that has been allowed to elapse without any steps having been taken to enforce the condition, I would advise the Commissioners to give each defaulting purchaser notice in writing that although, according to the conditions of sale, the lot purchased by him has lapsed to the Commissioners, still, as they are reluctant to resort to legal proceedings, they are disposed to waive their right to obtain possession of the lot, provided the purchaser * satisfies the President within a given time (say a month) that he will begin at once to erect a shop on the lot and finish it within the next six months. The notice ought further to state that if the purchaser cannot or is unwilling to erect a shop, he will be repaid a certain portion of his purchase-money on his asking for the same and giving up to the Commissioners the lot purchased by him; and lastly the notice should distinctly state that, in the event of the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of the notice, legal proceedings will be instituted against him to recover possession of the lot purchased by him.

* It would be as well to have the undertaking in writing.

(Inld.) E. S. S.

5. After the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the Commissioners can take legal proceedings for obtaining possession of the lots, but before doing so it would be advisable that they should actually tender to each defaulting vendor his purchase-money or the greater portion thereof.

6. The claim is not barred, *vide* Clause 144 of the 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act, 1871.

7. The above opinion disposes also of the question relating to Jehanghir Khan, who stands in the shoes of the original purchaser.

No. 3752—GENL. 614, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the sites in question were sold on 20th January 1865, and that one of the conditions of sale was that the sites should be built upon by the 31st December 1865.

2. Bye-law No. 11 provides that, if the buildings be not constructed by the vendee within the time fixed at the time of sale, the ground may be resumed within two years. It is not stated why proceedings were not taken to resume the sites accordingly.

3. The sites in question are, it is presumed, now unoccupied, and have been lying abandoned ever since their sale in 1865. If such be the case, the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why they should not be resold *as abandoned premises*, after the publication of the usual notices for six months, under the provisions of Bye-law No. 13.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The President, Cantt. Ml. Comn., Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14*th July* 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. G. 25, dated Bangalore, 12th April 1876.

Adverting to this Office No. 454, G, dated 10th March 1876, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Precis of correspondence in the case of Athavula Sha's Darga at Bangalore.

2. I beg to point out that the Inam Superintendent has not ordered the restoration of the land to the institution, but has merely declared the inam free, and has referred the parties to the Civil Courts for the settlement of disputes between themselves—which orders being insufficient to meet the requirements of the case, I beg to submit the following propositions for the consideration and instructions of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

3. In conformity with the existing practice in force and which has been acted on heretofore in all cases in which the ruling power was found to have given grants of land in former years intended for the maintenance of religious institutions, I request authority to at once consider the mortgages and alienations invalid and to declare them as no longer in force—the lands to be restored to the institution and the parties who have lent money on them to be referred to the Courts for the recovery as mere bond-debts of the money advanced.

4. I am of opinion that a manager from among the members of the family should hereafter either be appointed by mutual agreement among all the male members or that each section should furnish a representative for the management, and that they should jointly conduct the affairs and manage the Urus, &c. of the institution.

Precis of Correspondence in the case of Athavula Sha's Darga at Bangalore.

One Pirgade Shaha Budan Mahomed Saib Shattari, Jahagirdar of Benkipuram, in a petition to the Commissioner represented as follows :—

That Nawab Hyder Ali Khan purchased the Jahagirs of Benkipuram, Kempapuram and Podu, and also the adjacent lands of Nabi Sha Saib's Makan and granted them to his spiritual guide Athavula Sha Saib, for the maintenance of his Makan at Bangalore.

That Athavula Sha Saib died without issue assigning the estate to his son-in-law.

Nabi Sha Saib, whose title, the petitioner stated, was recognized by the then rulers.

That the said Nabi Sha Saib had three sons, *viz.*, (1) Mangila Saib, (2) Atcha Miya Saib, (3) Jahanya Batcha Saib.

That the first son had no issue—the second had four sons, of whom the petitioner is one—and the third had three sons.

That the wife of the first (Mangila Saib) resided at Bangalore for a long time and managed the affairs of the Makan in question after her husband's death.

That Sabji Saib (the eldest son of Jahanya Batcha Saib) took up his abode with the widow of Mangila Saib and continued by deceiving her, to alienate the lands and shops set apart for the support of the Makan by selling and mortgaging the property, and he further cut or destroyed several trees standing on the lands, and thus squandered the property.

That the remaining lands, not sold or mortgaged, were all left waste through his mismanagement—and,

That, as the estate granted for the maintenance of charitable and religious institutions cannot, under the existing orders of the Government, be sold, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of, the petitioner prayed for an enquiry into the matter, and for orders cancelling the unlawful alienation of the property, and the removal of the individual from his management and the selection and the appointment of a more competent and trustworthy man in his stead from among the remaining members of the family.

Docket No. 1040, dated 8th February 1875.

The above petition was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with a request that he would enquire into the affairs of the Darga. The Commissioner observed that the lands would appear to have been mortgaged, the Naubat discontinued, the trees cut down, and some

land even sold, to the prejudice of the interests of other members of the family. The Commissioner also remarked that it would be well if the Deputy Commissioner were at once to direct the managing member himself to appear before the Amildar and state the exact position of matters, and if it was found that he had not complied strictly with the terms of the Sannads, or had exceeded his powers, the accounts should be taken possession of by the Amildar until such time as a full report (together with the Sannads) was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner and his orders obtained thereon.

Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's No. 1082, dated 15th February 1875, to the Superintendent of Inams.

Major Clarke, the then Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, referred the petition in question to the Inam Superintendent; and with reference to the Commissioner's remarks thereon, requested that Officer to favor him with information as to whether a similar enquiry was or was not about to be undertaken by the Inam Department in connection with the investigation of the Bangalore Taluk *which* was then being proceeded with.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 1131, dated 20th February 1875.

The Deputy Commissioner, in forwarding for information copy of the above communication, observed that although the Inam Department investigation does not extend to the claims of several disputants, in such cases, it would embrace an enquiry as to the existing conditions of the estates with reference to the original terms of the grant.

Inam Superintendent's docket No. 426, dated 11th March 1876, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner.

In reply to the reference made to him by the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Inam Settlement stated that in the inam settlement the claimants had been referred to the Civil Courts as regards any share of management; and that the lands had been confirmed to the institution.

Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 1205, dated 27th March 1876.

Mr. Ricketts, in forwarding the above docket from the Superintendent of Inam Settlement with some enclosures, requested instructions as to what further actions he should take in the matter.

The following is the extract from the register of Annipur village with its 3 Dakhali villages, extracts forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner by the Inam Superintendent.

Assistant Commissioner's remarks or explanations under column 19.

(*A.*) *Annipur Village.*

" Asali case."

1. " Valid under Rule I. Grant as per schedule column 20."

2. " Regarding the state of the institution, see correspondence ending with the Inam Superinten-
" dent's No. 73, dated 20th January 1876."

3. " As stated in para I, the inam is valid. It was granted for the support of the institution and
" for certain services specified in column 8. The manager's agent contends that it was a
" personal grant, inasmuch as Nawab Hyder Ali bought the land of the State, and made a
" present of it to his spiritual guide Nabi Sha. In the Maharaja's Nirup however, it is
" distinctly stated that the inam is conferred not only for personal benefit but also for the
" purposes noted in column 8. The grant is therefore religious."

4. " The details of the mortgages are":—

(a). " Parts of No. 7 and No. 15 were mortgaged to one Hanumanta Mestri by Khuzadi Bibi for Rs.
" 720—12—9, as per Kadim Munsiff's Court decree in O. S. No. 3 of 1856. Hanumanta
" Mestri is in possession."

(b). " Part of No. 7 was mortgaged to Venkatappa by Sabji Saib for Rs. 200—0—0, as per
" stamped deed dated 1869. The mortgagee is now in possession and pays a rent of Rs. 3
" a year."

(c). " Part of No. 7 was granted by the widow aforesaid for Gumasta service to one Vakil Venkat
" Rao, who is in possession. The nature of the service is not stated."

" The alienor was the widow above named."

(d). " Part of No. 15 is aliened to and enjoyed by a washerman for service. The alienor was
" the widow above named."

(e). " No. 21 was aliened for certain religious services in Moharam to Syed Yasur by Sabji Saib."

(f). " Part of No. 23 was mortgaged in 1848 by the lady aforesaid to Nanjappa whose son Rama-
" sami re-mortgaged in 1860 to Sadar Rangappa for Rs. 100—0—0 as per stamped deeds
" dated respectively 1848 and 1860. The mortgagee is enjoying the land and pays a rent of
" 3 rupees a year."

(h). " Part of No. 24 and another land in Dodda Bail Khane No. 102 were mortgaged by Kadar
" Patcha Saib, the petitioner referred to in Inam Superintendent's No. 33, dated 10th Septem-
" ber 1875, to Mr. Garudachar, Bangalore District Treasurer, and in 1847 as per a stamped
" deed and a plain paper deed of that year. The mortgagee is in possession of part of No.
" 24 in this village."

(i). " Part of No. 24 was mortgaged in 1870 by Sabji Saib to Sadar Ranganna for Rs. 300—0—0
" to be liquidated in 5 years as per registered deed dated 7th March 1870. The mort-
" gagee is in possession, and pays a rent to the mortgager of 2 rupees. It was a renewal of
" an older mortgage to another individual which had occurred in 1846 before Sabji Saib
" became manager."

(k) " Part of No. 23 was stated to be mortgaged to one Yakub Sheriff, but that individual did not
" respond to the summons issued to him, and the agent of Sabji Saib produces an agreement
" dated 1861 from him shewing that the land is rented to him for Rs. 21 a year. Yakub
" Sheriff has deposed that there is no mortgage."

5. " To be confirmed to the institution in column 15 under Rule V free."

6. " Instructions should be issued for the restitution of the inam to the institution."

1—3—76.

(*B.*) *Mavalli Village.*

" Dakhali—*Vide* " Asli case 4 of Annipur R. S. No. 192."

2. " Vide correspondence ending with the Inam Superintendent's No. 173, dated 20th January
" 1876."

3. " To be confirmed under Rule V to the institution in column 15 free."

1—3—76.

(*C.*) *Siddapur Village.*

" Dakhali—*Vide* " Asli case 4 of Annipur R. S. No. 192."

2. " Vide correspondence ending with the Inam Superintendent's No. 173, dated 20th January
" 1876."

3. " This land was mortgaged in renewal of an old mortgage made by Khuzadi Bibi in 1848 by
" Sabji Saib in 1869 for Rs. 400 to Kadarappa, who is now enjoying it and pays Rs. 6 for
" it per annum.—*Vid* registered deed dated 1869."

4. " To be confirmed under Rule V to the institution in column 15 free."

5. " Orders are required for putting the institution in possession."

1—3—76.

(*D.*) *Doddabail Khane.*

" Dakhali—*Vide* " Asli case 4 of Annipur R. S. No. 192."

2. " Vide correspondence ending with the Inam Superintendent's No. 173, dated 20th January
" 1876."

3. " Originally the whole of this land was situated within the village (revenue) of Bangalore.
" In 1839 the Superintendent of Bangalore took up dry *k* 0—*k* 5—*p* 12 thereof for
" building sites in the Pete, and a substitute was granted in Doddabail Khane which is No.
" 102 in the survey. The remainder was in Bangalore till the survey settlement when it
" was also included in the village of Doddabail Khane."

4. " There are some shops in the Pete paying rent to the manager of the institution. The agent
" of the petitioner, Kadar Patcha Saib, whose petition was received with the Inam Superinten-
" dent's No. 33, dated 10th September 1875, contends that those shops stand on the remainder

" of the land taken up as above by the Superintendent of Bangalore (Order No. 936, dated " 14th November 1839). In proof thereof he files copy of a decree by the Chief Com- " missioner No. 7, dated 28th July 1836, in which the shops in question are stated to " belong to the institution, copies of the Khaneshumari accounts were also filed. But these do " not prove that the site on which the said shops stand is included in the Jari Inamti with " which alone we deal. He further cited the Kasba Shanbhog Atchanna to prove his con- " tention. The Shanbhog however deposed that he has no evidence whatever to prove " that the shops in question stand on inam land, *vide* statement."

5. " On the other hand the Aval number accounts of Doddabail Khane and of Bangalore shew that " the old numbers of which the present survey numbers are composed contained the whole " of the extent allowable to this village as per Jari account. The number which was for- " merly included in Bangalore is now in Doddabail Khane." Under these circumstances I " must come to the conclusion that the land in column 4 is cultivable land and does not " include the site of the shops aforesaid."

6. " No. 102 with part of a number in Annipur was mortgaged by the petitioner Kadar Patcha Saib " to Garudachar for P. 206—2—0 as per two deeds, dated 1847, *vide* Asli case, column 19 " para 4 (h)."

7. " No. 102 was taken up for the Model Farm and no substitute has yet been granted, *vide* enclo- " sure of Deputy Commissioner's No. 890, dated 19th December 1874, received with the " Inam Superintendent's No. 128, dated 22nd idem. The survey area of that number is " alone stated in that list, but the old area is *k* 0—*k* 5—*p* 12 which was taken up for build- " ing sites, as per para 3 above. The balance of the inam in this village is therefore dry " *k* 0—*k* 3—*p* 14½—*p* 5—*f* 5—*v* 11¼=Rs. 16—3—3 (*vide* Aval number accounts) which " may be confirmed under Rule V free."

8. " Orders are required for putting the manager in possession."

9. When the substitute is granted it will have to be separately registered, *vide* Chief Commis- " sioner's Order No. 5936—136, dated 17th November 1874."

2—3—76.

P. S.—" Survey No. 2 is partly the jari inam, and partly a stal inam (case No. 4) attached to the same institution. Part of it was mortgaged by a widow named Saibunnisa Begam, a relative of the present manager Sabji Saib," to Venkate Gauda for rupees 330, as per stamped deeds, dated respectively 1845, 1849 and 1857. The mortgagee is now in possession.

2. " Part of No. 2 was mortgaged by the same widow for rupees 65 to Venkatramanappa, whose heir Dasi is now in possession, *vide* stamped deed, dated 1858."

2—3—76.

(Sd). V. N. Narsimmaiengar,
Assistant Commissioner.

Inam Superintendent's orders in Column 20.

(*A*). *Annipur Village.*

1. " Asali and Dakhali Devadaya—Jari."

2. " Confirmed free subject to the conditions of the grant."

3. " The claimants to these inams to be referred to the Civil Courts, as regards any share of " management."

(*B*). *Mavalli Village.*

1. " *Vide* Asli Devadaya—Jari."

2. " Confirmed free."

7—3—76.

(*C*). *Siddapur Village.*

1. " *Vide* Asali Davadaya—Jari."

2. " Confirmed free."

3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th July 1876.

(*D*). *Doddabail Khane.*

1. " *Vide* Asali Devadaya—Jari."

2. " Extent as per para 7 of the Asstt.'s remarks.
" Confirmed free."

3. *Vide* my remarks in column 20 of the Asali case

(Sd). R. A. Cole,
Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

No 3824—Genl. 91, dated Bangalore, 14th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner submits copy of correspondence and extracts from the registers prepared at the inam settlement of the Annipur and other villages in which are situated the inam lands granted for the service at Athavula Sha's Darga at Bangalore and which have been largely alienated by mortgages, &c., effected both by the widow of a former manager Nabi Sha and by the present manager Sabji Saib, the son of Jahanya Batcha Saib.

2. At the inam settlement, the inams were confirmed free to the institution as a religious grant, subject to the conditions prescribed in the late Maharaja's Nirup, and the rival claimants to the management of the institution were referred to the Civil Courts.

3. Colonel Pearse considers however that the disposal made by the Inam Department does not meet the requirements of the case, and requests authority to declare the alienations to be invalid, and to appoint either one manager for the institution, to be nominated by general consent of the several members of the family, or a committee of management to which representatives might be nominated by those members.

4. The Chief Commissioner observes however that, before deciding on the invalidity of the mortgages of these lands, it will be necessary to enquire whether the debts have been incurred to defray the reasonable expenses of the management of the Matt, for in certain cases following the analogy of cases decided by the Privy Council, the manager of a religious institution may be justified in obtaining loans of money for necessary and unavoidable expenses, and every case must be determined on its own merits.

5. It is optional with the Commissioner to undertake this enquiry and to report the results in each case for the Chief Commissioner's decision, but it would in some respects be preferable that these matters should be dealt with by the regular Courts, and it is presumed that the petitioner in the present case will be prepared to institute proceedings which will involve the determination of the question.

6. The attention of the President, Town Municipal Commission, will be drawn to the conclusions arrived at by the Inam Assistant Superintendent in paras 4 and 5 of his remarks on the Register of the Dodda Bail Khane lands (D) quoted in the annexure of the Commissioner's letter with reference to any claims made to exemption from house-tax of the shops in question.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 99—39, dated 3rd May 1876, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, and its enclosures.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 99—39, dated Camp Kalhatti, 3rd May 1876.

With reference to para 2 of this Office letter No. 412—220, dated 11th October 1875, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 49, dated 10th ultimo, with its enclosures, in original, from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, reporting on the complaints of certain ryots of Ságar, regarding the survey settlement in that Taluk, and to state that no grounds for a revision of the settlement have in my opinion been shewn, and that the Survey Department is taking steps to remedy some of the individual and apparently well-founded grievances complained of.

II. Mr. Cuningham's report in this instance and the information I have been able to acquire regarding the method pursued by the Classing Department, creates a strong impression of the care and accuracy with which as a rule they conduct their operations. But mistakes may occur which cannot be readily detected by a Revenue Officer, and if the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that further investigation into any of the cases reported upon is necessary, I would recommend that it should be done by an Officer of the Classing Department in company with Mr. Cuningham.

III. If, on the other hand, the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that no injury to the interests of the ryots—in the other words, the interests of the State—has been done, and that those remedies which seem to be called for in the instances noted in the report are being judiciously applied, I would propose that the petitioners be informed either that their complaints are found to be groundless, or that if they still desire that their lands should be re-classified, it will be done by the Officers above named, but that a certain rate per acre will be levied as costs in the event of the former classification being confirmed.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No 49, dated Shimoga, 10th April 1876.

In continuation of this Office docket No. 574, dated 11th September last, and with reference to your docket No. 1089, dated 22nd February 1876, I have the honor to forward herewith, in original, for information, Mr. Cuningham's* report No. 172, dated 6th ultimo, regarding the complaints of over-assessment received from the ryots of Ságar Taluk.

* To be returned.

2. I beg with reference to his remarks about the enquiry being confined to only individual cases of hardship, to express my entire concurrence; any general enquiry is calculated to shake the faith of the ryots in the settlement which has admittedly resulted in relieving the mass of them.

3. The inclusion of waste and otherwise unculturable land in survey numbers forms the bulk of the complaints received. That there is truth in this Mr. Cuningham admits, and I have found numerous cases of this nature during the late jamabandi settlement of the taluk. The Survey Superintendent has deputed a measurer to split up some of the numbers separating the unculturable from the culturable lands, and when a similar measure is adopted in other cases a great cause of complaint will have been removed.

4. I beg, at the same time, with reference to para 34 of Mr. Cuningham's letter, to suggest that some distinct line be drawn between petitions which should receive attention and those which should be rejected. Many petitioners have already withheld their instalments, and in such cases, I would submit, they should be invariably rejected. An enquiry into every complaint received is, I would hardly say, unprofitable, and, as already stated, productive of more harm than good.

5. The original enclosures of Mr. Cuningham's letter are forwarded and the petitions returned.

From the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ságar Sub-Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 172, dated 6th March 1876.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 79, dated 4th September 1875, reporting on petitions received by the Chief Commissioner against the settlement of the Shimoga Taluk, I have the honor to submit my report on the Ságar Taluk ryots' petitions, as called for in Secretary's docket No. 2891—G. 75, dated 6th July 1875, copy of which was forwarded with your docket No. 682, dated 21st July, and to return the petitions enclosed therein.

2. I will consider the petitions in the order of the Maganis as I took them when holding the required local enquiry.

3. First comes a petition signed by 29 persons in the Shirvanti Magani, which is a general complaint against the various taxes and imposts, which, it alleges, have been recently instituted, finishing with the survey settlement. It is of course beside the question to report on these grievances, the one they complain of most being the abolition of slavery; and, with regard to the general incidence of the survey, the old average rates on rice and garden appear to have been Rs. 1—13—1 and Rs. 21—8—8 respectively, against survey rates of Rs. 3—4—0 and Rs. 20. The gardens then have been reduced, but it is of the gardens they complain the most.

4. Among the petitioners are not a few whose assessment has been reduced, and indeed about the most importunate of them all is one Subba Bhat, who has lands in two villages and is reduced in both. His great complaint, whereby he endeavoured to shew the inaccuracy and injustice of the classification, was, that a certain garden of his rated at Rs. 26—8—0 per acre, the top rate, is in the same block as another man's garden whereof the rate is but Rs. 22—4—0. However an inspection of the gardens shews that the former rate is quite justified by that garden's superior excellence; while the petitioner himself has a garden in the same block rated like the one he is jealous of at Rs. 22—4—0.

5. The result of the application of rates such as these has been to raise other wargdars 60 per cent and more, but while no rates now exceed Rs. 26—8—0, they ran up previously to Rs. 44 and over. I append a list of holders who have been raised 30 per cent and over. In the Shirvanti Magani this rise is purely due to the application of the survey rates according to the survey system of classification. Any mistake that can have arisen, having as its effect an undue assessing of a particular holding, must be a mistake in classification.

6. The same remark too applies to the rise in assessment of wet lands in this Magani, but, with regard to them, another circumstance deserves consideration. These lands are in great part held by Brahman wargdars but cultivated on *géne* by others. A rise in assessment falls first on the wargdar, and, unless he can raise the rent of his tenant, it falls on him entirely. Many of them say that the assessment is greater than the rent they receive. It seems it was the custom only to give lands out to men who could give security for the payment of the revenue, and this has to some extent caused the custom of the rice lands being held by influentia. men while cultivated by poor men. The wargdar is indeed a sort of surety and it may be the case. I am far however from saying that it is—that, in some instances, the land was let out on favorable terms so that the géne only sufficed to pay the wargdar the kandayam which he in turn paid to Government. In such instances a rise in assessment would require the wargdar to pay more than he receives, and until he can adjust his differences with his tenants he will be a loser. If such instances however exist at all I am sure they are very few, and such differences will adjust themselves, either by a rise in the rent paid by the génedars, or by the tenants themselves becoming wargdars, according as the one party or the other is the stronger, so long as the rice lands are, as I believe they are, moderately and equitably assessed.

7. Without the requisite knowledge or experience in classifying lands I cannot test this question except in two ways, by cutting and measuring crops or by enquiring as to the out-turn generally and the rent paid. The former plan will take a considerable time, and to be accurate would have to be spread over several years. The latter will never be trustworthy until the people can be depended on to tell the truth even against their own interest. Pressure of other work necessitated my enquiry this year being held between the end of November and Christmas, and I was not able to make any crop experiments. I will mention here some of the complaints with regard to heavy rise in assessment of rice lands and the circumstances of the cases so far as I have been able to ascertain them.

8. In Shirur village Ram Bhat holds survey No. 32, which has been raised from Rs. 17—4—11 to Rs. 26, or just over 50 per cent, the rate per acre being Rs. 1—10—0. This man told me that only 10 kandis of land in the field were cultivated, 6 being waste; that the 10 kandis brought him in a rent of 15 kandis which sells for Rs. 18—12—0 at the average rate; further, that the 6 acres of waste are stony and unfit for cultivation, though assessed like the rest. An examination of the field shewed that there were only about 2 acres of waste, which were just as good as the cultivated part, but lying fallow this year, though formerly cultivated, because the cultivator had curtailed his area. The stony part of the field is partly unculturable waste unassessed, partly dry crop land lowly assessed. The account given me on the spot by the cultivators is that 14 kandis are this year cultivated on which 28 kandis of paddy are paid; this at the same rate as I have calculated above will pay the wargdar Rs. 35.

9. In Hunsur rates on wet land of Rs. 2—1—0 and Rs. 2—11—0 per acre have caused a rise in Subbaiya's warg * from Rs. 109—10—8 to Rs. 227—8—0 just over 100 per cent. These rates are very low for paddy land which must be very bad if it cannot bear them. The petitioner's account of his rent received from the tenants shews

*Iyappa, petitioner.

that it only just covers the assessment. I have not been able to test his statement by that of the cultivators. In the same village one Ganapaiya has a share in a warg almost entirely paddy, which has been raised from Rs. 188—1—7 to Rs. 313 or 66 per cent; in this case the petitioner's statement makes assessment about $\frac{4}{7}$th of the rent. In all these complaints it is the rate of assessment with reference to the present rent of the land that is complained of, not with reference to the produce of the land.

10. From Idvani Magani three individual petitions are received. No. 331 from Harguti Nagappa states that the survey have measured in all the neighbouring hakkal (dry land) makki (high lying paddy land) rivers, banks and land long waste, and assessed them. This is pure assumption. The petitioner finds that lands of the kind he enumerates are included in his field and the village accounts shew one rate for the whole, he immediately concludes that the poor soils are classed as highly as the rich and no deduction is made for the un-cultivable; whereas of course the rate for the field is the average of rates on several shares, and the amplest deductions and allowances are made for banks and streams. This man has been raised 80 per cent, *i. e.*, from Rs. 75—11—8 to Rs. 136—12—0 His land is comprised in survey Nos. 60, 61 and 62 of Mugimani village; No. 60 is a large paddy field naturally including patches of land differently situated, some being high and poor. The water supply seemed excellent, and if the petitioner could only divest himself of the idea that he is paying as much for the poor land as the rich, I think he would have no more to complain about. The piece of land above the garden in survey No. 62, which he points out as quite uncultivable, is rated at only Rs. 1-9-0 per acre on account doubtless of its bad situation; it is steep with narrow terraces and high drops and only partially cultivated, but it has a patch of sugar-cane in it, a pretty sure sign that it is by no means so bad as he represents. The gardens appeared to me very fair and not highly assessed at Rs. 20 and 22 an acre. The petitioner informed me that his garden brought in Rs. 180 a year and cost Rs. 200 so that all along he was cultivating at a dead loss, without considering that he had to pay assessment as well. He said he did this in the hope that some day the price of supari might rise.

11. Petition No. 332 from Timmaiya of Honimardu complains of a piece of land planted with vegetables being entered as garden, as well as 26 guntas of waste, which the Amildar at Futpahani remarked upon as improperly classed as garden. In this man's field, survey No. 54 of Honimardu, are 4 acres 24 guntas paddy, 3 acres 36 guntas garden, 34 guntas dry crop, and 33 guntas uncultivable. How the petitioner or the Amildar can tell that the 26 guntas complained of, which is between the garden and the paddy land and is half under sugar-cane, is assessed as garden is more than I can say. At the Futpahani there was no occasion to measure up the different classes of land in this field, it is not clear even whether this was done, and without a careful measurement of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wet land and $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres of garden, one cannot tell how this is assessed. The return on which this number was assessed (which the Superintendent of Survey kindly let me see) shews no such piece of land included in the garden measurement; but it does shew that in fixing the assessment of the number 14 guntas were deducted as "vegetable and waste" over and above the 33 guntas uncultivable shewn in the village accounts. Petitioner did not know this and immediately complained, as many another has done, not so much because his assessment has been increased, but because he believes he can pick holes in the Survey Department's work. The rate of 16 rupees fixed on this garden seemed to me extremely moderate, the garden is well situated, and well stocked; the soil is deep, and a considerable supply of cardamoms speaks for the goodness of the water-supply.

12. Petition No. 333 is from Mugimani Krishna Bhat; and his complaint is that he cannot pay the new assessment of Rs. 30-4-0 in place of Rs. 17 (being a rise of 77 per cent), because his land is not level, not well watered, and is hilly. The garden is uneven and below it is a deep hole; this of course makes the watering of it difficult and the drainage unequal. Visiting it when I did I could not test the accuracy of his statement to me that there is only two months' water-supply left in the katte which irrigates the garden. The settlement papers put it down as much more; the katte appeared to contain a spring, and I have not much doubt that he exaggerates as he certainly must when he states that the annual out-turn of the garden is 40 rupees, the cost of production Rs. 50. All the natural disadvantages of the land have been fully considered when fixing the rate of 18 rupees an acre, and it is a rate that a garden situated as this one is, and stocked as this one is, should easily bear. The garden in its present state, however, I have little doubt, yields a very poor return. It is the most neglected and unkempt garden I have seen, and might with a little expenditure and trouble be vastly improved. The wargdar indeed admits this, but says he is too poor to employ the necessary labor. It is not, though expected I imagine, that the land should be assessed on the pecuniary circumstances of particular holders.

13. I have mentioned once or twice the estimate which a wargdar made of his garden out-turn, and the cost of producing it, and at first I tried to arrive at some general estimate, with however no better results than those who had tried it before. The wargdars could, doubtless, if they would, tell the value year by year of their crops of supari, pepper and cardamoms; but the garden supplies them with other things as well fruits, wood, leaves, &c., all of value but never priced; and the cost of production I am quite certain they could not tell if they would. Much of the work is done by members of the family in their leisure hours, and such labor it is well known cannot be accurately valued, then the

most of their very laborers are serfs in their life and bringing up, though slaves no more in law, they are housed, fed, clothed by the master; born on the soil, and used for every kind of work, it is impossible to say accurately how much of their time is spent in the garden cultivation, or if that were made out, what is the value of the time so spent. But my inquiries on this head, though they led to no direct result, were the means of giving rise to a somewhat amusing incident, which was instructive as well, shewing as it does the amount of credence due to the statements of the wargdars in their petitions against the settlement. After I had left Shirvanti some days, and was camped in the Morbadi Magani I was one afternoon listening to the representation of a collection of ryots of that magani who were arguing that the gardens of their magani were generally assessed too highly on these grounds, namely, that in Shirvanti, 100 bunches of supari produce on an average three maunds, while in Morbadi they only produce 1½ maunds, that the top rate in Shirvanti for gardens is 26½ rupees, in Morbadi 25. The difference they said was not nearly enough, and if Shirvanti was to be at 26½ they should be very much lower; just at this point a deputation of Shirvanti ryots arrived with a statement and a petition, in the latter they informed me that, being simple husbandmen and unaccustomed to the presence of the Sarkar, they had, when asked by me for an estimate of the cost of production and the out-turn of their gardens, spoken without due consideration and given inaccurate details; but now they had, since I left their magani, gone into the matter carefully, and had drawn up a statement, for the accuracy of which they were prepared to vouch. I enclose this document and you will perceive that by it the out-turn of an acre of garden is put at Rs. 78, the cost of production at Rs. 63, leaving a margin of Rs. 15, from which the cultivator has to pay his assessment, and supply the necessities of life. This, I said to the spokesman of the Shirvanti ryots, must refer to a very bad garden; but no, he said, it was calculated on the best, if the garden were inferior the out-turn would be less, the cost greater. This is from a magani where, until relieved by the settlement, there were gardens paying over 40 rupees an acre. The estimate is of course purely imaginary, but the attempt to put it forward as a true account of the profits of garden cultivation was quite deliberate.

14. From Marbadi Brahminwad Maganis several * petitions are received, complaining of the rates being too high with reference to Shirvanti, Ikkeri and Keladi; the classification being wrong in including hills and waste land, and assessing them as well as in assessing well-watered and poorly watered lands alike. In addition to this, the ryots, or rather their Shanbhog for them—alleged that great injustice had been done in the measurement, for where land was on a slope with high banks and narrow terraces, the chain had been held right down the slope instead of along the flat, to put it shortly the measurement was that of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, while the culturable land was the base. This he said made the area too great in the accounts, and moreover the hálies or little bunds at the edge of each terrace in a rice field had not been deducted as unarable waste.

* Nos. 301—302, 351—352 and 362.

15. The question of the rates has been fully argued and already decided; the other two matters admit of a general answer, for they affect almost every holding in the magani; to take the last first it is I believe the case that the measurement was made as described, it is also the case that the hálies are not deducted; the time, labor and expense that would be required to do otherwise can only be known by those who have seen the style of ground in this magani, but it is not the case that the ryots are in consequence assessed as highly as if the banks were low, the ground not steep. These circumstances are considered in the classification of the land. This the ryots did not know, but these men want to know every thing; it is not enough for them to be told that the rates are assessed carefully and justly; they wish to know how they are arrived at. I can give instances and many more can be found where the ryot complains simply because he has misunderstood the system of assessment.

16. One fruitful source of complaint, and one that has *primâ facie* more reason than the others, is the inclusion of waste in assessed lands with the cultivated. Whether from an idea that waste land would, as of old, be put into berizbaki and become an advantage to the ryots, whether from a desire to take up all available land, and keep away outsiders, or whether because the land, though waste, had always been looked upon as the ryots', it is difficult to say, but certain it is that at the measurement the ryots have included a deal of land once cultivated, indeed, as the paddy terraces testify, but from a long time lying waste. Such land, having been pointed out by them, has been measured up with the cultivated portions and assessed, and although it has not, as they immediately conclude, been assessed as highly as the better portions in the same number, still the mere inclusion and assessment of it naturally raises the price of the whole field very considerably.

17. The great bulk of complaints referring to wet land in the Salnad and Morbadi Maganis arise from this. What the ryots now want is to have the *makki* separated from the *taggu* or low lying rice. Whether this should be done at all, and if so in what instances, are probably the most important questions with regard to the present agitation against the survey assessment. In a Maidan country, where labor is easily obtainable, I should turn round without hesitation on the ryots and say it is your own fault, it was your own doing that this land was included in your fields, no land that is unculturable

has been classed as culturable, you can now choose whether you will cultivate it at all or pay for the whole number while cultivating only a part, or throw it up for some one else to take it in your place; but in this Malnad one must consider how far it is possible to extend cultivation, and how far the lands if relinquished by their present holders would be taken up by others.

18. The rule of the Survey Department when measuring Ságar was, I believe, to make into single numbers holdings up to 10 acres, but this has in cases been exceeded; for instance, in Karimani, Timmaiya's warg is measured into one field (No. 4) measuring 12 acres 39 guntas and assessed at Rs. 99, and a field in Mahratta village (No. 97) measures 10 acres 39 guntas and is assessed at Rs. 81. I think myself it would have been better to have worked with a smaller maximum, but the question is whether it would be a good thing to divide fields down to a smaller maximum now.

19. The size of the field is by no means the only consideration in the matter however, and to divide all fields of over a certain number of acres, in which is long lying waste, would only go a small way towards stopping the ryots' complaints, for the holders of small fields complain quite as much as the holders of large. Supposing indeed, for a moment, every field in which there is waste of long standing is to be divided cutting off the *makki* from the *taggu*, as they ask for, the ryots will not be content. In the first place they would want the fields divided exactly as they shew, a little bit cut off here and a corner added on there, and then, not to mention their having to pay for bandhs, they would be just as discontented as ever on finding the good land they retained raised in rate from what was the average of the field, while the stuff they had marked off was very lightly assessed. I can speak to this with certainty, for I told the ryots over and over again that if their numbers were divided the good land would be assessed higher, the bad lower, and they almost invariably cried out at the notion. At Bangalodi too, Bairaiya, a man well known to officers who have visited that village, took me to two of his fields in which he complained of makki being included ; this makki was cultivated, and he plucked up the worst ears to shew me how poor was his crop, and positively roared out his supposed wrongs. Now these fields were partly *makki* and partly *taggu*, they were assessed at Rs. 2—2—0 and Rs. 2—10—0 an acre respectively, and immediately below where we stood was a field of his entirely *taggu* at Rs. 4, yet this man's complaint was that the *makki* was assessed like the *taggu*.

20. This man and a good many like him want the makki separated although it is cultivated, and they complain that this is not done : were it separated they would find the two numbers thus made assessed at the figure of the one former one, but at different rates; they would complain again as loud as before and I do not believe they would give up a foot.

21. A general breaking up of numbers including waste would involve great loss of time and expense, with results I have endeavoured to shew quite incommensurate in their utility, but some numbers are now being divided by the Survey Department *suo motu*, and others which have not been brought to the attention of the Superintendent may deserve it as much as these. In determining what numbers should be broken I think the total assessment of the number, and the fact of its being a whole warg or not, should be looked to as well as the area. Thus a ten acre number, which from containing partly valuable garden is assessed at 80 to 100 rupees, deserves consideration more than a number of the same extent which being average rice land is assessed at Rs. 25 to 30, and the latter again, if a man's entire holding, should I think be divided rather than a similar number if one of several in a man's warg.

22. I trust I shall not be considered to have exceeded my instructions in writing thus generally of this question; I could not give a clear idea of the complaints received without doing so, nor have shewn the incidence of the assessment in the individual cases that have come before me.

23. Timmaiya of Koparigi has been raised from Rs. 41—2—1 to Rs. 74—12—0, and he complained of his gardens, some of which are at Rs. 25 an acre, being much too highly assessed. I looked at these gardens and they seemed very good, along side of his were others, similar in appearance, and similarly assessed. The owner of these had not complained for the rate which raised Timmaiya so much, had had the effect of lowering his assessment.

24. In Karimani, Timmaiya is raised from Rs. 75—5—11 to Rs. 99, and his whole warg has, as already noticed in para 18, been measured into one field No. 4. This field includes a good deal of "makki," and other land lying waste from a long time, and all this he wants measured off; but were this done he would certainly be just as discontented as before, for the 8 acres 22 guntas of wet land in the number rated a little under 3 rupees an acre are assessed at Rs. 25 which is not 3 rupees more than he used to pay for the wet land in this warg; the rise in the assessment has been caused by the application of a fair rate (18 rupees an acre) to 4 acres 5 guntas of really good garden; which is thus assessed at Rs. 74 almost as much as he used to pay for the whole. But this man has got it into his head that he is paying this garden rate for a piece of waste above the garden, which is pure imagination. Another warg in the same village (Manjaiya's) is raised from Rs. 58—7—2 to Rs. 89—12—0, and here also the rise is almost entirely on the garden, which is at Rs. 20 an acre, and I cannot think it is high at that.

25. In Halctota No. 3, 9 acres of garden are assessed at Rs. 144; the land includes patches of waste, and a bank at the top which is very thinly cultivated. At the time of the settlement the Survey Superintendent inspected this garden, and I believe he is of opinion that sufficient allowance has not been made for it in classing, and the rate will be reduced.

26. A similar style of garden in Ilakalali (No. 5) is complained of, but in classing that, the bank has been fully considered and allowed for. The holder, Admani Devappa by name, has been raised from Rs. 39—2—0 to Rs. 71—8—0, and he complains of his wet land too, that also being on a slope which he considers has not been allowed for. The land is on a steep bank with high drops between the terraces, and I have explained in para 15 how such land is reduced accordingly. I cannot tell whether the classers have made the necessary allowance in this case or not, but the Survey Superintendent will be able to afford the information if applied to; this is field No. 1.

27. Hakkal Monjappa is the Shanbhog of Moibadi Brahminwad and he has two wargs in both of which he is considerably raised, in Hadarwalli from Rs. 69—13—4 to Rs. 134, and in Nadwad Bidarur from Rs. 47—2—0 to Rs. 101. This man is apparently the originator of the three chief criticisms on the settlement of the magani, *viz.* the unfavorable rating compared with Keladi; the inclusion of old or Silsila waste, and the measurement of uneven ground; on all of which points he discoursed somewhat fluently. Leaving out the question of the rates, his two wargs are representative of the other two grievances. In Hadarwalli his holding is almost entirely wet land, and he wants the numbers split up so as to cut off the land he does not cultivate. In Nadwad Bidarur he has a garden as well as a wet field which latter he wants split up. For the garden he used to pay Rs. 23—5—0 and now has to pay Rs. 74. It contains 4 acres 3 guntas, and, at the rate he told me gardens used to be assessed in that Magani, I calculated he was cultivating about double as much as was shewn in the accounts; but here comes in the question of measurement; he says it is shewn as far bigger than it really is, because, the chain was dragged right down a high and steep bank the surface of which is included in the area of the garden. There is in fact, if the boundaries shewn me were correct—I was under the disadvantage of not having the village map with me—a high and steep bank in his garden, on which are very few trees, and at the top of it is land which is now almost waste, and can never, I should think, be made into a good garden. The bank is not perpendicular, and there is no reason why it should not be measured in as part of the garden, but I hardly think it has been sufficiently allowed for when the assessment was fixed at 18 rupees an acre; it does not appear to have been noted and deducted like the bank in Ilakalali No. 5 mentioned above, and I have brought the case to the notice of the Survey Superintendent that he may have it looked at again.

28. Indrodi Manjaiya of Ilakalali is raised from Rs. 69—7—1 to Rs. 92 or about 33 per cent. His warg measures 13 acres 10 guntas and is all included in survey No. 12, and he complains of being highly assessed and of the inclusion of waste. His garden, rated at Rs. 18, seems to me very moderate; and it would be a very difficult thing so to divide his field as to satisfy him; for, he has already converted a good sized portion of the waste rice land, assessed at Rs. 3-11-0 an acre, into garden, which he will accordingly enjoy up to the revision at that low rate, and it will not satisfy him to mark off the rest of the waste land adjoining that, unless it is assessed as dry land, that he may have it for grazing, and this of course is out of the question. He tells me his case was noted at the time of the settlement for examination regarding the question of splitting it.

29. The privilege of converting wet and dry land into garden, without being charged extra for it during the currency of the settlement, which this man and Shanbhog Manjappa (who has made a garden of 1 acre 17 guntas of unassessed dry land) have availed themselves of, is of course not mentioned by the petitioners as an important set off against the rise in assessment consequent on the measurement and rating of all culturable land in their holding: but it is in fact a much more liberal arrangement than the former system of Alvi, and not, like that, open to abuse: already those who understand the terms are beginning to take advantage of it, and, as the system becomes more generally known, I have no doubt, from what I see in other settled taluks, that it will lead to the extension of garden cultivation and to the better cultivation of wet by increase of sugar-cane.

30. In Survey No. 52 of Talkalali, Halgod Vardappa now pays 61 rupees in place of Rs. 28—10—4, so that he is raised more than 100 per cent. This number has been noted by the Survey Superintendent for examination, and it seems to me that part of the uncultivated rice land in it might be marked off without difficulty, as there is a natural division in the shape of a nalla; but it is in the garden that the man is principally raised though his rate is but 16 rupees an acre, for he was formerly paying about 5 rupees (Rs. 11—7—6 for 2 acres 9 guntas). There is a piece of waste garden included in the number, and he says it is included in the land assessed as garden. Whether this is so will be found out when the field is gone over by the Survey Department: I myself was unable to tell. That it is so is extremely unlikely, but it is possible that it has gone to waste since the classification.

31. Chaudaiya of Hebbail has wargs in three villages of the Salnad Magani. In one of these his assessment is reduced, in both the others greatly raised. In the village of Alur he is raised from Rs. 53—5—9 to Rs. 93. His warg is almost entirely wet land, of which there are 25 fields at rates ranging from Rs. 2—1—0 to Rs. 4—9—0 an acre, the average being Rs. 3—7—5. The petitioner, who began by stating that rivers and nallas had been assessed as wet land, finished by admitting he had no grounds for saying so, and that all he knew in the matter was that he was greatly raised and he concluded therefore that the banks in his land were improperly measured. In these 25 fields there are 14 different rates which alone shews that the classification has been done with care. In the village of Bobagi he is raised from Rs. 56—4—0 to Rs. 91, all on account of rice land. Except the old story about the banks he has nothing here to urge, but that in one number measuring 11 acres 13 guntas there is about an acre of makki.

32. The Salnad Shanbhog Hangal Narnappa is, like him of Morbadi, considerably raised, *i. e.* from Rs. 183—15—10 to Rs. 318—4—0, of which Rs. 155—4—0 is for wet land and Rs. 163 for garden. In the wet land there is some 4 kandis of banjar, and he brings forward the complaint about inaccurate measurement, based, I find, in his case, on the difference of the recorded acreage from the old recorded bijavari in kandis, petitioner being of opinion that a kandi and an acre are the same, and if the measurement shews more acres than the accounts used to shew kandis, the measurement must be wrong. The garden he says is too highly assessed, because it is always afflicted with koleroga. This garden is in numbers 3 and 5 of Hangal, it measures in all 8 acres 6 guntas and, at the rate of Rs. 20 an acre, is increased in assessment by over 100 rupees. The holder says he only got 14 maunds of supari from it, and that the koleroga has been in it continually for 20 years. Both these statements are doubtless greatly exaggerated, but I am sure from an inspection of the garden that much supari has been lost from koleroga this year, and that the garden has been attacked several years in succession, for I not only saw dead bunches clinging to the trees, but a good many dead trees too. I could not see, nor did the holder tell me, any reason why this garden should be specially attacked by koleroga; it is a large garden, and the larger the garden, I am told, the more danger there is of loss from koleroga, but this is a rule of general application and is met, I believe, by generally classing large gardens somewhat lower than those of like character that are smaller. Without the koleroga more frequently attacking this garden than others there is no reason why it should not easily bear an assessment of Rs 20 an acre. The Survey Department make a general allowance for risk from this disease, and I think it is impossible for them to make special allowances for special cases, which it would be fairer to deal with at jamabandi, by way of remission if necessary, just as other cases of failure of crops from causes beyond the control of the cultivator.

33. In an appendix I give a list of petitioners whose assessment has been raised by 30 per cent and over. These are not confined to those who signed the petitions sent for report by the Chief Commissioner. I have included also those who petitioned you, and whose petitions were referred either before or during my enquiry, as well as those who petitioned me at that time. I did not see the lands of all these men, or of nearly all, nor would there be anyadvantage in doing so. As regards rice land any opinion I may form on the capacity of the land, and, by implication, on the accuracy of the survey classification, can be little better than guess work, and the same is true in perhaps a less degree of gardens where—as is generally the case—the complaint is a complaint against the classing in general. My inspections can only be of real service in the case of such complaints as those of petitioners 40 and 52 in the appendix, when the facts observed can be compared with the records in the Survey Department.

34. Since holding my local enquiry I have received a good many petitions from ryots of other maganis than those I visited. I have also received many such petitions for report from you. Absence from Ságar on jamabandi in other taluks, together with the fact that I am not settling the Ságar Taluk jamabandi this year myself, will, as you must be aware, prevent my making any local enquiry into these new cases; and if it is intended that I am to hold such enquiry before reporting, there must be a considerable delay in the matter. These petitions indeed are but the natural result of the enquiry already made, and might well be let alone until the result of the enquiry is known. They are the cry of those who think they are being left out in the cold, and they are the attempt of others, who till now said nothing, but who now believe, seeing enquiries held on orders from the Chief Commissioner, that the settlement may be upset; to get something in the general scramble.

35. Among these petitions subsequently received are two addressed to the Chief Commissioner, one from the ryots of Pura in Shirvanti Magani: the other from the ryots of the Mahali Magani. They were made because the petitioners found an enquiry being held into the complaints of their neighbours, but not into their own, and like most of those petitions addresssed to you and forwarded along with these for report they are general complaints against the ignorance, incapacity, and corruptness of the Survey Department, particularly their classers. It is not, of course, intended that I should answer these accusations; petitions of this sort admit of but one answer, *viz.*, that it is not intended, and never has been intended to inquire into or alter the settlement just made. Instances of over-assessment in indivi-

dual cases, if found, will be remedied, as it always the case when a settlement is made, but complaint of the nature of these are not worth the paper they are written on. I hope this will be made very plain to the people, for at present I fear there is an idea abroad that Government distrust their servants and the result of the settlement they have made, and that there is a chance, if sufficient agitation is made of that settlement being generally modified.

36. To hold inquiries into these petitions is to encourage every man who has been increased himself, or who has a friend or relation who has been increased, to raise a howl against the settlement and unless the line be drawn against them, there will simply be no end to complaints. But with these are some making specific allegations of individual increase; I have explained how it is I am not in a position to enquire into these cases just now, but they will receive my attention, and any cases where there seems any doubt will be brought to notice that they may be justified or remedied by the Survey Department. With the circumstances of two petitioners however I am sufficiently well acquainted through having been present at the settlement, to report without further enquiry. These men are Revan Siddaiya of Keladi and Hariyappa of Madsur.

37. Revan Siddaiya is a large land holder, and is I believe priest in the Keladi temple; his assessment was considerably increased—nearly doubled I think—by the survey settlement, and he was exceedingly importunate, complaining very loudly of wrongful classification. Major Grant went and looked at his lands, as he mentions in his petition, and I have no doubt that Officer is quite prepared to justify the assessment imposed. Revan Siddaiya is a man of great influence and was accompanied when making his verbal representations by a following of considerable numerical strength; he seems now to be determined to measure his strength with that of Government, and he refuses to pay more than his old assessment, indeed he brings forward a claim to have that reduced in support of a chatram. Bringing to book one or two men of mark like this has more to do with the numerous petitions received than any one unacquainted with the taluk could believe.

38. The case of Hariyappa not only in like manner illustrates the above point, but also shews some of the means employed to bring discredit on a settlement which is in fact a relief to the mass at the expense of the influential. The village of Madsur was called up for settlement very early, if it was not the first village taken. The wargdars instigated by Hariyappa, who is the chief man in the village, had come to the conclusion, long before that, that they were going to be increased; they had (about two years before I believe) petitioned the Chief Commissioner against the settlement, and now it was arranged to make a demonstration. When the first man's name was called they all made an uproar, and they refused to hear their new assessment. Now they had made a great mistake, I have not the actual figures by me, but I am sure I am not far wrong in saying that the village assessment according to the survey is the same as its collections the year before; Hariyappa alone is increased, and he is increased by some 300 rupees: but in the same amount as he is increased the other wargdars are relieved.

39. One other petition you have sent me from the villagers of Lingadhalli, Ikkeri Magani, appears to refer to a village in which the settlement has caused a reduction of over 200 rupees, in which the rates on wet land before the settlement averaged 6 rupees 8 annas, the maximum for wet land of the first group of villages, and in which the average rate for garden lands was Rs. 33—11—3, considerably over the present maximum for gardens.

APPENDIX.

Wargdars who have been raised by the Survey Settlement more 30 per cent.

	Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement. Area. Ac.	Area. G.	Assessment.	Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
	Shirvanti Magani.							
1	Putbhatta	Hansgar ...	26 15 10	33	7	72 0 0		Malakankuli is a village reduced in assessment by the Survey Settlement, see para 15 of the Superintendent's No. 371 of 9th May 1874. Putbhatta is one of the wargdars, he there mentions, who will "naturally" consider the survey assessment very high, but Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 16, all reduced, also complain.
	Do ...	Malakankuli ...	32 6 3	2	3	48 0 0		
	Do ...	Arehada ...	30 1 7	3	8	48 8 0		
			89 7 8	...	...	168 8 0	89	
2	Sambaiya ...	Do ...	88 10 9	4	17	114 0 0		Putbhatta seems to have been equally fortunate in all his holdings before the settlement.
	Do ...	Do ...	79 14 3	4	18	114 8 0		
			168 9 0	...	...	228 8 0	35	
3	Subbaiya ...	Do ...	77 3 3	4	11	112 0 0	45	
4	Nagappa ...	Malakankuli	25 11 1	2	5	48 12 0	92	He has another warg in the same village which was 56—4—11 and is now 34, so that altogether he used to pay Rs. 82, and now is charged 82-12-0 and the garden in the warg that is increased is rated at Rs. 23—4—0. While that which is reduced is at Rs. 26-8-0. He used to pay on this warg Rs. 44—2—7 per acre.
5	Iyappa ...	Hunsur ...	109 19 8	205	23	227 8 0	108	Has $\frac{3}{8}$rd share of this warg. Has a warg in Malakankuli in which he is reduced by Rs. 35. Complains of this too. See para 9.
6	Rambhatta	Shirur ...	17 4 11	16	4	26 0 0	53	See para 8.
7	Ganupaiya	Hunsur ...	188 1 7	155	30	313 8 0	66$\frac{1}{2}$	Has $\frac{1}{4}$th share of this. See para 9.
8	Iyappa ...	Hansgar ...	66 9 4	4	25	88 0 0	32	Rate is 19 rupees per acre.
	Do ...	Do ...	49 9 7	5	29	75 0 0	66	Has a half share; garden and wet land; rates of former 14—12—0 and 21—4—0, latter 3—4—0 and 4—0—0.
9	Narnappa	Do ...	53 8 5	3	8	83 12 0	56$\frac{1}{2}$	States that his garden brings in Rs. 374—4—0 at a cost of Rs. 333—12—0, out of the difference he has to pay his assessment and live; at this rate he must have been cultivating at a dead loss all along.
10	S. Narnappa	Do ...	38 12 0	2	19	52 12 0	36$\frac{1}{2}$	Puts his produce at Rs. 183 and cost at 172—12—0 and states that hitherto he has managed to live by borrowing money on the security of his land from people whom he deceives as to its value.
11	S. S. Timmaiya	Do ...	39 9 3	2	8	55 8 0	41	Puts his produce at Rs. 216—12—0, the cost of labor at Rs. 200.

APPENDIX.—(*Continued.*)

Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement.			Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
			Area.		Assessment.		
			Ac.	G.			
12 V. Subbaiya	... Hosahalli ...	40 11 3	2	20	62 12 0	54	Was not present.
13 P. Subbaiya	... Do	16 12 6	1	9	30 0 0	79	Was not present.
14 Putta Joyis	... Bengatvalli ...	38 4 4	88	19	196 0 0	416	Case received on petition to the Deputy Commissioner, the land is Tari, all but 10 acres was thus formerly paying Rs. 38 for 78 acres of Tari, his rates are now little over Rs. 2.
15 Sheshgiriyappa	... Hunsur	48 5 0	86	37	134 8 0	179	28 acres 30 guntas of Khushki, the rest Tari, now assessed at 2—3—0 the acre.
16 Malshetti	... Shirur ...	23 1 8	27	19	53 0 0	130	Petitioner stated that a great part of the Tari land was waste and the rent he receives does not cover the survey assessment. An inspection of the ground shewed only the Khushki and Kharab waste. Have only petitioner's statement as to the kandis of land given on rent and the rate. Petitioner now says the measurement must be wrong.
Idvani.							
17 Hargutti Hagappa	... Mugimani ...	75 11 3	15	30	136 12 0	80½	See para 10.
18 Krishnabhat	... Do	17 1 2	2	24	30 4 0	77	See para 12.
Morbadi.							
19 Bannu Timmaiya	... Hadurvalli ...	42 4 8	14	2	59 0 0	40	A wet number assessed at 4—4—0 the acre and bearing an exceedingly good crop of paddy. It seems to me this can only be assessed too highly if the *rates* are all wrong.
20 K. Subbaiya	... Magar	73 5 4	9	15	128 4 0	75	Of this the garden pays 121—12—0. Wargdar puts the out-turn (from 6 acres 16 guntas) at 488 and the cost at 268 which leaves a margin of Rs. 220.
21 Timmaiya	... Koparigi ...	41 2 1	3	16	74 12 0	82	See para 23.
22 T. Sannaiya	... Magar	38 12 3	8	15	59 0 0	52	
23 K. Venkappa	... Koparigi ...	62 0 3	5	23	86 0 0	39	Did not appear. Of this 1 acre 26 guntas is wet at Rs. 3—10—0 per acre, the garden 3 acres 36 guntas is at 14-0-0 and 22-0-0 per acre.
24 M. Timmaiya	... Upstamballi ...	37 15 10	4	16	49 0 0		Complains of inclusion of makki; and stony soil of his garden.
Do ...	... Vakkatti ...	9 3 5	1	17	22 0 0		In Vakkatti he has an acre of garden besides nearly ½ an acre of Tari and he used to pay 9 rupees for the whole. The garden rate is Rs. 20.
Do ...	... Magar	28 15 3	2	3	39 0 0		
		76 2 6	...	...	110 0 0	44½	

25	T. A. Manjaiya	...	Yelkod	...	117	4	7	20	32	177	0	0
26	A. Ganpaiya	...	Hadarvalli	...	164	13	8	77	25	285	8	0
	Do ...	...	Belagalari	...	20	6	11	2	21	31	8	0
					185	4	7	..	...	317	0	0
27	Kalingappa	...	Gangihalli	...	22	8	11	1	36	40	0	0
28	T. Sonnaiya	...	Taligini	...	103	3	10	16	28	170	8	0
29	Attigar Subbaiya	...	Attigar	...	20	3	10	8	3	55	4	0
30	Karimani Manjaiya	..	Karimani	...	58	7	2	11	38	89	12	0
31	Timmaiya	...	Do ...	...	75	5	11	12	39	99	0	0
32	M. Lakshmaiya	...	Halitota	...	29	14	1	2	31	47	0	0
33	D. Sannaiya	...	Nellandi ...	...	52	13	2	4	32	70	8	0
34	H. Subbaiya	...	Halitota ...	...	102	5	7	11	...	152	0	0
35	Manjaiya	...	Ilakalali	...	51	10	4	8	33	77	8	0
36	Advani Devappa	...	Do	...	39	2	0	8	20	71	8	0
37	Samblingabhat	...	Irigi ...	...	34	2	3	4	23	50	4	0
38	Narsaiya	...	Do ...	...	102	1	9	15	36	148	12	0

51	Complains of inclusion of Banjar. Of this he threw up land assessed at Rs. 36—8—0, being a field in which there was much more waste land than cultivated. He wants all the waste bits in his warg cut out, and says the classification has been badly done. His land is cultivated by tenants on rent and he says he only gets 200 rupees from them.
71	Complains of the garden rates in this village (6—10—0 and 20 rupees), he threw up the number at 6 per acre.
77½	Says his garden only produces 14½ maunds of supari in which case it would not pay him to cultivate it rent free. It is rated at 21.
65	He said his garden number was too big and only produced very few cardamoms and little pepper. I found both cardamoms and pepper in great abundance. The garden is an excellent one with abundant water-supply and the rate is 20. It looks as if it had been leniently treated in consideration of its size.
173	Wants wet land separated from garden.
53	See para 24.
31	See para 25; the same wargdar has a warg in Hadarvalli which was assessed at 66—1—10 and is now at 69. This makes his total increase from 141—7—9 to 168, or 19 per cent nearly.
57	Complains of the classification. The garden (No. 7) was tested at the time of the classification, I am told, by Major Grant and Captain Rutherfurd.
33½	Petitioner says all his wet land is Banjar and he means to throw it up as it is in a separate number from the garden; this seems a natural and easy thing for him to do if he does not mean to cultivate it. The rate is 2—5—0 per acre. What he wants no doubt is to keep it for nothing.
50	See para 25.
50½	Not seen. Complains of frequent attacks of koleroga (as to this see para 32) and that wet land assessed at 3—11—0 per acre produces nothing—in which case he had better throw up; his land is subdivided into small numbers giving him every opportunity to do so.
83	See para 26.
47	He did not appear. Rs. 6 of his assessment is for Tari. The garden rates are 10, 23 and 25 rupees per acre.
46	He did not appear. The garden rates are 14, 20, 22, 23 and 25 Rs. an acre, his wet land 10 acres 13 guntas is at 2—11—0 and 2—15—0 and assessed at 29 rupees.

APPENDIX.—(*Continued.*)

	Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement. Area. Ac.	Area. G.	Assessment.	Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
39	Aiyappa ...	Bidarur ...	34 0 1	9	15	61 0 0	80	Holds a garden rated at 13 per acre which he wants split up, because it contains Banjar. The rate has evidently been pitched low in consequence.
40	Hakkal Manjappa ...	Hadarvalli ...	69 13 4	36	19	134 0 0		
	Do ...	N. Bidarur ...	47 2 0	17	20	101 0 0		See para 27.
			116 15 4			235 0 0	100	
41	Hakkal Ramaiya ...	Bidarur	59 2 11	10	20	82 12 0	40	Complains generally of a rise in assessment. His wet land has been the least thing reduced and the rise is all in the garden which is rated from 16 to 23 Rs.
42	Muli Tippaiya ...	Bilagaluri ...	97 12 8	8	33	138 12 0	42	He threw up a garden number (No. 2, 2 acres 19 guntas, rate 16 Rs. assessment 40) which brings his new assessment back to the old figure, the highest rate on his garden is 18. The number he threw up was going to waste.
43	Subba Bhatta ...	Ilakalalli ...	11 1 11	4	4	27 8 0	150	Says his garden is hilly, the rate is 17 rupees: also says the water-supply to his paddy is insufficient: the rates are 2—1—0 to 2—8—0.
44	B. Sankaiya ...	Irigi	37 10 0	8	10	54 0 0	44	Did not appear—land not seen.
45	Mudvalli Narasaiya ...	Bidarur	29 13 2	7	35	60 0 0		Complains of the garden rates in Bidarur; he did not come until some time after I left Bidarur and his land was not seen. In Hadarvalli he wants *Makki* separated from the *Taggu*.
		Hadarvalli... ...	29 10 2	16	11	60 0 0	100	
			59 7 4			120 0 0		
46	Manjabhatta ...	Ilikalalli	29 13 2	3	34	44 4 0	48½	This increase is owing to a 12 rupee rate on his garden. He says it is going to waste for want of water, and the want of water is owing to increase of jungle owing to stopping kumri.
47	K. Ganapaiya ...	Talakalali... ...	36 6 8	8	28	52 8 0	44	Complains of the garden rates. I went over the whole block in which they are situated. The gardens seemed first class and the gradations of the rates struck me in this block as being peculiarly minute and just.
48	K. Manjaiya ...	Do	47 8 2	12	35	86 4 0	83	Gardens are situated in the same block. 19 Rs. is the highest rate on this man's garden.

49	*Timmaiya*	...	*Talkalali* ...	...	23	7	2	6	24	39	0	0	66	Survey No. 55. It includes a piece of waste between the garden and Tari and part of the garden (which is rated at 16 Rs.) stands high. Wargdar wants the number split: it is a good instance of the difficulty of doing so, so as to please the people. The man was of a different mind as to which bits he would retain and which give up on two consecutive days, and he could not at all see the force of the rate on the remainder of the garden being raised were he to throw up the bad piece and retain the best only.
50	Halgod Varadappa	...	Do ...	...	28	10	4	9	5	61	0	0	114	See para 30.
51	J. Devappa	...	Ilikalali ...	...	48	14	7	7	22	69	0	0	41	Did not come. The Shanbhog says he wants one of his numbers split and that his rates are high; the highest is 16 Rs. an acre, garden.
52	Devaiya ...	...	Linganmakki	...	37	11	4	14	28	63	8	0	68	His complaint is about Nos. 14 and 15. The former is shewn in the accounts entirely as garden. The number shewn me was only about half garden, the latter is rated at 14 Rs. per acre. It is a small patch of waste round which stand cocoanut trees and one or two fruit trees. I have brought these two fields to the notice of the Survey Superintendent as there seems to me a probability of a mistake having been made.
53	Adeppa ...	...	Haralballi	...	72	0	4	17	5	112	8	0	56	Petitioned during enquiry, wants his numbers sub-divided; says the garden contains Banjar and is highly assessed; the rate on the garden is only 15 Rs.
54	Koparigi Devaiya	...	Koparigi ...	...	71	15	6	37	0	100	0	0	39	Wants one of his numbers divided because "Khushki" is included, his rates are moderate, 3 Rs. being the highest—(the land is Tari) he petitioned after I had been to Koparigi and his land was not seen. Has 2 numbers (7 and 9) each over 18 acres.
55	Venkaiya ...	...	Attigar ...	...	33	12	5	10	35	89	0	0	163	Says dry land and unculturable have been included in his garden and assessed like the cultivated; the garden rate is 20 Rs. Petitioned during enquiry; para 12 of Survey Superintendent's letter No. 371, 9th May 1874, shews that in this village there was falsification of accounts, fully cultivated land being in Beriz Baki.
56	Puttaiya ...	...	Ilikalali ...	...	110	0	0	75	38	173	0	0	57	This man has also a warg in Talakalali in which he has been reduced from 108—8—7 to Rs. 97. His complaint is, equally of both, that unculturable land is included in the assessed fields and they should be split. He has in the two villages altogether 7 numbers each over 10 acres, the largest (No. 21 Ilakalali) being 16 ac. 2 g. None of his rates are above 2 Rs. 15 As. The increase on his two holdings is 18 per cent.
57	Puttaiya ...	...	Talakalali	...	16	1	0	16	29	55	0	0	243	Wants numbers split. All his holding is measured into one number, Survey No. 5 Talakalali.
58	Padmaiya	...	Do ..	...	6	14	6	7	30	26	0	0	271	Rate is 3—2—0, the holding is measured into one number 83, and includes Banjar which he wants measured off.
59	Basti Padmaiya	...	Do ...	...	4	4	1	3	4	8	0	0	88	Wants this split up, because he says the most of it stands under water and is unculturable.

APPENDIX.—(*Continued.*)

Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement.			Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
			Area.		Assessment.		
			Ac.	G.			
60 Timmaiya... ...	Talakalali... ...	15 2 0	10	0	33 0 0	120	This is Survey No. 81, Arjidar wants the waste in this, as well as in No. 94, which he took up for cultivation at the settlement, measured off into separate numbers.
61 Barangi Seshabhat ...	Hasi	279 0 0	135	12	347 0 0		The Hasi warg comprises 11 fields and he wants the waste measured off. The fields that contain excess of waste seem to be No. 14, 20 ac. 12 g. at 2—14—0, 58 Rs. No. 21, 12 ac. 15 g. at 2—10—0 per acre, 33 Rs. and No. 29, 21 ac. 37 g. at 2—4—0 per acre, 49 Rs. assessment.
Do	Koparigi	23 2 8	3	7	70 0 0		The Koparigi warg is garden land assessed at 22 Rs. an acre; he wants this (No. 13) split up also, because, he says, there are unculturable pieces in it.
		302 2 8			417 0 0	38	
62 Timmappa ...	N. Bidarur ...	40 4 5	20	37	109 0 0	171	There are 3 ac. 7 g. of garden at 20 per acre = 63—8—0 17, 30 Tari at 2—6—0 and 3—6—0 45—8—0 In No. 70 there are 3 ac. 7 g. garden and Tari 3 ac. 6 g: he wants these separated and all the bad bits of his several numbers measured as different fields.
63 Jalaiya	N. Talakalali ...	15 7 4	11	14	35 0 0	146	All wet land. Survey No. 55, wants the numbers split, because there is some Banjar in it.
64 Manjaiya	Mandvalli	26 12 10	11	15	64 0 0	139	Survey No. 32, wants it divided, because garden land (20 g.) is included with Tari and waste.
65 Ilgi Padmaiya ...	Badguru	30 2 8	15	33	48 0 0		All in one Survey No. (11) and wants it split as "waste and kharab" are included.
Do ...	Kasgappa... ...	7 10 10	6	11	14 0 0		Do do the field is Survey No. 6.
		37 13 6	0	0	62 0 0	64	
66 Muddaiya... ...	Mupani	43 9 8	9	27	63 0 0	45	Survey No. 21. Wants it divided, because garden, Tari and Khushki are included—(the accounts shew No. Khushki) the same wargdar has been reduced in Kasgupi from 12—7—4 to 11, but he wants that split too. His increase on the two holdings together is 32 per cent.

Salnad Magani.

67	Chaudaiya ...	Changunda ...	...	51	12	11	19	10	45	4	0		
		Alur ...	...	53	5	9	26	17	93	0	0		
		Bobagi ...	...	56	0	4	22	14	91	0	0		
				161	3	0			229	4	0	42	His case is treated of in para 31.
68	Bangalodi Chaudaiya ...	Bobagi ...	...	24	10	6	13	23	57	8	0		In Bobagi his garden measuring 2 ac. 14 g. paid Rs. 4—9—7 and is now assessed at 12 Rs. an acre=Rs. 23; that in Alur measuring 1 ac. 6 g paid Rs. 1—13—10 and is now assessed at 20 an
		Alur ...	...	40	5	5	11	17	53	8	0		
				64	15	11			116	0	0	80	acre=23. The paddy land is almost the same as before. Petitioner however complains of the paddy land saying the recorded acres exceed the old recorded kandis by so much that he concludes the present measurement is wrong.
69	Irandur Padmaiya ...	Bolagi ...	...	320	1	6	115	34	423	12	0	33	The increase is due all but 15 Rs. to rice lands. Petitioner says this is owing to inclusion of makki and that his brother pointed out the boundaries. This is the only admission I think on the part of a wargdar that he has himself to blame for inclusion of inferior lands. His rates vary from Rs. 1—1—0 to Rs. 4—8—0 which shews pretty clearly the effect that "makki" has on the classification.
70	Indraiya	Channagunda ...	...	23	2	2	10	16	36	0	0	56	Did not appear. The land is Tari and the rates from 2—5—0 to 3—15—0.
71	Basvanna	Channagunda ...	...	29	1	0	16	31	65	0	0	124	This man's warg is sub divided into 16 Nos. of wet cultivation and 2 of garden, so he cannot complain as some do of the numbers being too large. What he does say is that a hill measuring an acre is included in No. 204, and assessed. He has not an idea of what an acre is, and the Shanbhog shews that the "hill" is a part of the field at about a foot higher level than the rest, not detached and in the middle as petitioner says but on one side so that it can be irrigated, as there is higher ground behind and it is indeed a mild sort of *Makki*.
72	Jettaiya	Bobagi	...	58	2	10	22	28	82	0	0		
	Do	Hebballi ...	...	54	15	11	19	18	69	2	0		Did not appear. His land is all Tari. His rates range from 1—10
				113	2	9			151	2	0	33	—0 to 4—8—0.
73	Hangal Naranappa ...	Hangai ...	...	183	15	10	55	16	318	4	0	73	His case is given in detail in para 32.
74	Sannaiya	Hangal ...	...	58	9	2	23	0	93	0	0	60	Bases his complaint on the inaccurate measuring of land on a slope where the banks are nigh.
75	Nilaiya	Channagunda ..		335	0	6	124	10	439	0	0		States that he is charged the same rates for *Makki* and *Taggu*, but
		Bobagi ...	...	25	13	3	9	14	31	0	0		the rates do in fact range from 1—7—0 to 4—9—0 an acre.
				360	13	9			470	0	0	30	Also states that there is uncultivated Makki in his land but only gives one instance of 1 ac. 25 g. in No. 181 Channagunda. This considerable increase appears to be due not to the raising of the assessment but to the bringing to account of the wargdar's lands.

APPENDIX.—(*Continued.*)

Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement.			Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
			Area.		Assessment.		
			Ac.	G.			
76 H. Jettaiya ...	Hangal	25 9 9	9	34	37 8 0	48	Did not appear; has four numbers, the rates on which are from 2—15—0 to 3—15—0.
77 Devappa	Kesavapur ...	8 7 1	13	17	48 0 0	500	Twelve acres are Tari and assessed at 3—15—0 per acre; these are in No. 7; he says about 4 ac. are makki. I did not see this land so as to test his statement; the rate does not look as if there were much makki.
78 Ashvatthaiya ...	Katinkar	22 4 3	12	18	45 12 0	104	His rates for Tari range from 3—8—0 to 3—15—0 per acre; he says this is too high, considering the village is on the ghats. He makes no complaint about the classification except that he doubts whether the river has been deducted. There cannot be any real doubt about it.
79 Timmaiya... ...	Katiukar	29 14 9	9	25	63 0 0	151	The Khatedar is a child; his father died 3 years ago and since then the garden part of this (the whole warg is included in Survey No. 155) has gone to waste. The Tari and garden should therefore be divided, which will relieve the boy of Rs. 43—8—0, and leave him the wet land to cultivate.
80 Lakshambhat ...	Mallur	57 5 1	23	6	128 12 0	107	He has about 4½ acres of garden assessed at 73 Rs. He says it produces only two Nijjas of supari in a good year—a statement that is utterly incredible. In his other land he says there is much Banjar mixed up with the cultivated, but the Shanbhog says there is no more than has been deducted (1 ac. 1 g.) as unculturable and there is a note in the "Vasul Baki" form against No. 169 to the effect that the wargdar declared there were 3 acres of dry crop in the field, the recorded amount being ½ an acre, but declined, in the event of the number on re-measurement proving accurate, to pay Rs. 5 as expenses of making the measurement.
81 Naranappa ...	Ikebelalu	48 7 8	11	36	94 8 0	196	Did not appear. The rise is owing to increase in garden from 25—9—11 to Rs. 67—8—0. The rates are 15 and 20 per acre.

82 Manjaiya ...	... Alur ...	...	12	5	7	3	18	41	0	0	241	2 ac. 38 g. of garden at 14 the acre makes the rate of his assessment. The village of Alur is at the foot of Kodchadri in a very remote spot. The price of supari is said to be here 5 Varaha the Nija less than in Sagar; the rain-fall is very heavy, koleroga always presents and besides that a blight called "Bachihalla." There is only one other Khatedar in the village Kalabbi Manjaiya who is increased from 34—8—0 to 91. The rates are low, but it is possible the circumstances of the village may be such as to make them heavy. I saw a bunch of supari affected by the "Bachihalla" and it was certainly quite withered up.
83 Panniyappa	... Sankan Shanbhog	...	35	4	7	19	1	57	0	0	61	This includes 1 ac. 8 g. of garden at 12. For the rest he complains of inclusion of waste, the most notable instance, being 3 ac. in No. 28, which measures 8 ac. 16 g. and is assessed at 24. Wants it sub-divided and the Akar fixed according to the capability of the land, which latter has already been done though he is loth to think so.
84 Appannaiya	.. Do	..	63	10	0	28	9	97	0	0	154	This is mentioned in the same petition. There are 2 ac. 2 g. of garden in this rated at 12 Rs. the acre.
85 Devaiya ...	... Chan gunda	...	14	5	5	9	23	28	0	0	100	The rate is 2—15—0; complains of the inclusion of Banjar.
86 Nanjaiya ...	... Belalmakki	...	29	12	0	19	0	63	0	0	110	He says there are 2 ac. of Banjar and also there is a place in one field Survey No. 11, where houses are built; this number measures 15 ac. 30 g. and 22 g. are deducted as unculturable. This I suppose is what he calls 2 acres.
87 Venkabhatta	.. Yelurhalli...	...	4	4	1	0	27	13	0	0	206	A garden assessed at 20 an acre. Petitioner says he was over-assessed before, and he only retained the garden in the hope that he would be reduced at the settlement. Therein he has been disappointed, so he wishes to be reduced now.
88 Subbaiya ...	.. Mahratta	...	0	0	0	10	39	81	0	0	0	This is all included in Survey No. 97, the wet land is 7 ac. 15 g. and pays 30—8—0. At the settlement petitioner's brother threw up the warg and the petitioner took it as he was unwilling to part with ancestral property. The garden rate is 14. There are two patches of garden, he says one of which is Hál; he wants three numbers made. This is a case that should I think be considered, as the man has no choice just now between throwing up all or none of his property.

APPENDIX.—(*Concluded.*)

Petitioner's Name.	Village.	Old Jamabandi.	By Survey Settlement.			Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
			Area.		Assessment.		
			Ac.	G.			
89 Nagappa	Udagalali ...	8 6 8	2	34	56 0 0	600	This is all garden and is rated at 20 Rs. an acre. Want of water and frequent koleroga are alleged as reasons for reducing the assessment. There has evidently been a considerable amount of concealed cultivation brought to light here.
Savanlenkatte Magani.							
90 Narsappa ...	Nelgal	21 6 7	17	22	47 0 0	119	Complains that an unculturable hill and a jungle have been included in his garden and assessed. The accounts shew unculturable land 1 ac. 21 g. and dry land unassessed, 25 g., total deduction 2 ac. 6. g., which accounts for the "hill" and the "jungle."
91 Nyamaiya... ..	Kirgar	55 8 5	25	7	82 8 0	45	Says the water-supply is bad, and he wants that land on which it is good separated from the rest that he may keep only it. His wet rates are from 2—1—0 to 3—8—0, his garden rate 14, and 1 ac. 18 g. are deducted as unarable.
N. Karur Magani.							
92 Virabhadraiya ...	Kirvasi	247 11 3	97	18	330 4 0	34	Wants Banjar separated from cultivated lands and the garden rate reduced. The garden was 24—8—2, and is now 64, at rates of 17, 19, and 24 Rs. The wet rates shew a wide range from 2—10—0 to 4—7—0.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
18th July 1876.

No. 3820—Genl. 85, dated Bangalore, 14th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner is satisfied from a perusal of Mr. Cuningham's excellent and exhaustive report that the complaints of the ryots in the Ságar Taluk against the survey settlement have received careful consideration, and that no sufficient grounds have been shewn for instituting any general revision of that settlement. The principal complaint refers to the inclusion by the Survey Department of waste lands in survey numbers and to the consequent increase of assessment. Mr. Cuningham shews that the effect of this measure has been, in some cases, but not generally, prejudicial to the interests of the ryots, and that accordingly the Superintendent of the Survey has taken steps to divide the survey numbers into smaller areas, wherever necessary.

These proceedings have been already approved by the Chief Commissioner, who desires that the operation may be extended to all cases where a reasonable ground of dissatisfaction exists.

Mr. Cuningham alludes to cases in which errors in classification have obviously been made, and the Chief Commissioner desires that these cases may receive prompt attention from Major Grant.

Referring to the instructions contained in para 47 of the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3882—70 of 1st September 1874, the Chief Commissioner observes that provision was made for re-investigation of the settlement rates where complaints of over-assessment should be preferred within three years from that date, and confidently looks to the Survey Commissioner to see that those instructions are carried out.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
Mr. Cuningham, Special Asstt. Commr., Ságar Sub-Division.

Read—

Letter No. 131 of the 28th June 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No. 3983—Genl. 65, dated Bangalore, 18th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the feeding in the Malur Chatram appears to have been stopped for a considerable time, as the savings effected thereby amount to a large sum, *viz.*, Rs. 1,191—5—8.

In future, the feeding allowances in Chatrams should not be stopped without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Nundydroog, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, for guidance.
„ Dy. Accountant General,

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 22nd July 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. G. 8, dated 5th April 1876.

I have the honor to enclose for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, copy of a* letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, reporting the fall of a meteorolite in the vicinity of the Judesegeri village of the Kadaba Taluk on the evening of 16th February last.

* No. 929, dated 24th March 1876.

2. The pieces of meteoric stone referred to in the above letter are also forwarded for Mr. Dalyell's inspection.

From the Dy. Commissioner, Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 929, dated Túmkúr, 24th March 1876.

I have the honor to forward for your inspection, and eventual deposit in the Bangalore Museum, fragments of a meteoric stone which fell in the bed of the tank of Judesegeri village in the Chittanhalli hobli of the Kadaba Taluk, on the evening of the 16th ultimo.

2. The find is entirely due to Mr. Assistant Commissioner Woodcock, who, having received reports from all his Police stations in the Kadaba Taluk of the meteor being seen, and the general impression that it had fallen close to each, instituted a vigorous search, and it then transpired that a Tigalar, who was that night sleeping in a hut in his garden, heard after seeing the meteor a thud in the earth, not far distant, as of a heavy body falling. In the morning he discovered the stone buried several inches deep in the bed of the adjoining tank, but under the impression that it contained gold it had unfortunately been smashed and changed hands, before the fragments now sent were eventually recovered. It is alleged to have smelt strongly of sulphur when found.

3. I observe from the local papers that the meteor was seen at Bangalore and supposed to fall in the Roman Catholic Cathedral compound. I myself saw it at this station, it was observed at Kallambelle and Sira; at the former place it is reported to have been accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake, and a great noise, which latter was also distinctly heard at Túmkúr almost immediately following the fall of the meteor, and apparently being a direction from north to south, and I have also learned from Major Armstrong that the meteor was observed by him at Chitaldroog nearly at the same time as visible in this District and at Bangalore; the whigging sound of the falling meteor was however apparently only heard in the western Taluks of this District.

4. Mr. Woodcock can supply more details as to reported appearances, directions, &c., at various localities if deemed necessary, but not being scientific and gathered from ignorant persons who were considerably alarmed at the sight and sound, they have not now been communicated.

No. 4170—Genl. 97, dated Bangalore, 22nd July 1876.

Ordered, that copy of the foregoing, together with the fragments of the Aerolite referred to therein, be forwarded to Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta, with reference to Foreign Department Circular No. 1310, dated 24th August 1866.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th July 1876.

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., To the Secretary to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces—Separate Revenue, (Stamps,) No. 545, dated Simla, the 26th May 1876.

In continuation of Financial Circular Order No. 3635, dated 7th October 1875, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to say that mere ordinary cases of the fraudulent use of postage labels, such for instance as the use a second time of an obliterated label, need not be specially reported to the Government of India, unless there is some peculiarity about the case which makes it important.

2. The discovery of any *forged* postage labels should be immediately reported.

Copy forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 4198—Genl. 72, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1876.

Order.—Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Heads of Departments for information and guidance, in continuation of this Office docket dated 16th October last, No. 6095—Finl. 7.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Rules under which Officers and Soldiers of the Local Force now attend the Civil Courts of the Province on warrant or summons.* Passing orders on a reference from the Military Assistant representing the necessity for altering them.	No. 3569—31, dated 11th July 1876.	...	...	1 to 3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 11th July 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 202—28, dated 6th June 1876, from the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

From the Military Assistant, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 202—Mily. 28, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1876.

I have the honor to represent the necessity for alteration in the rules under which officers and soldiers of the Local Force now attend the Civil Courts of the Province on warrant or summons.

2. Those rules, as laid down in Circular Order of the 14th October 1861, *vide* correspondence as per margin, are, that any man absenting himself for more than one month from his duty on account of attendance at any Civil Court on his own private affairs shall cease to draw pay till his return to head-quarters.

Letter No. 411, dated 30th September 1861, from the Military Assistant to the Secretary.
Letter No. 924, dated 7th October 1861, from the Secretary to the Military Assistant.
Letter No. 439, dated 14th do from the Military Assistant.
Letter No. 1007, dated 25th do from the Secretary.

3. The large number of men who are summoned to attend the Civil Courts has for a long time attracted my attention. From 1st January 1875 to 30th September 1875 no less than 102 men of the Force left their duty on warrant or summons either to the Small Cause Court or to attend the District Civil Courts.

4. Of the 3rd Regiment Siledar Horse which marched from Bangalore to Shimoga on the 1st April, 33 men returned shortly afterwards to attend the Small Cause Court at Bangalore, some of them for the trifling sums of 7 and 8 rupees. As these men had to be sent to the Court under escort, it resulted in 66 men being absent from duty for one month and in some cases for upwards.

5. Within the last few days I have received a report from the Munsiff of Chintamani (translation of which is attached), setting forth that when men of the Savar Establishment find it difficult to obtain leave, they persuade their friends to file suits against them in the Courts near which places they wish to proceed to; upon which summonses are issued and the men are granted a month's leave; on appearing at the Court they admit the claim or declare that they have settled it out of Court.

6. To take fradulent advantage of an indulgence granted by Government being very reprehensible, it appears to be desirable to withdraw it altogether, and no longer to pass pay to any man who shall absent himself from duty for his own private affairs, or in consequence of his having involved himself in pecuniary liabilities. I therefore propose that the Circular referred to in para 2 be cancelled and that orders to the following effect be issued :—

1*st*. That any officer or soldier proceeding on summons or warrant to any Civil Court shall cease to draw his pay from date of his departure.

2*nd*. That should any officer or soldier of the Siledar Horse leave his duty to attend any of the Civil Courts, he shall not be allowed to take his horse with him.

3*rd*. On departure of any officer or soldier of the Siledar Horse to attend a Civil Court, his horse shall be taken charge of by the senior officer at the station, such horse being fed at the cost of the Chanda Fund, and the man's pay credited to the Chanda Fund until his return.

4*th*. The Military Assistant retains the power to exempt any individual from the conditions of the above rules, should it be satisfactorily proved to him that attendance at a Civil Court was absolutely necessary and unavoidable and in no way brought about by the fault of the individual himself.

7. While soliciting the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of this letter, I would wish to bring to notice and to acknowledge the assistance afforded me by the Munsiff of Chintamani in thus bringing these irregularities to my notice.

No. 3659—MILTY. 31, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH JULY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—**The Military Assistant brings to notice some abuses arising out of the existing rule which permits of men of the Local Military Force when absent on**

duty in attendance on the Civil Courts, drawing pay when the period of absence does not exceed one month, and recommends that the privilege be withdrawn entirely, and that an officer or soldier leaving the station on a summons or warrant from a Civil Court shall cease to draw pay till return, and further that, as regards siledars, the horse of the absentee shall be retained at the station and maintained from the Chanda Fund, to whose credit the absentee's pay shall be carried.

2. The Chief Commissioner is unable to assent wholly to these proposals, but it is evident that the existing rules require some modification, and that much of the irregularities brought to notice can be remedied by a strict observance by the Civil Courts of the procedure laid down regarding the examination of parties.

3. The Chief Commissioner understands that, in the Bangalore Small Cause Court, it has been the practice frequently to issue warrants for the arrest of Military men residing beyond its territorial jurisdiction,—a proceeding not warranted by law.

It has been the practice in that Court also, it appears, to send the warrants of arrest under cover to the Military Assistant, with a requisition that the parties may be sent to the Court under arrest. Section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code merely requires that the countersignature of the Commanding Officer be obtained before the warrant is executed. The warrant should be executed by the Bailiff of the Court, after obtaining the countersignature of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, or that of the Military Assistant, if this be considered desirable.

4. It is necessary clearly to distinguish between Military men who are brought before Civil Courts after arrest, and in process of execution of a judgment-debt which they have failed to pay or compromise, and those who attend on summonses as witnesses. In the former case, the pay of the officer or man should be forfeited during his absence. In the latter case, there must be special circumstances to necessitate the attendance of Military men who are parties to a suit, and who are living at a distance. Under Section 162 of the Civil Procedure Code, a special application has to be made to the Court for the examination of a party as a witness, and such applications should never be granted unless sufficient cause be shewn. Again, Section 42 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that no plaintiff or defendant shall be ordered to attend in person, who, at the time, is *bonâ-fide* residing at a distance of more than 50 miles from the place where the Court is held, unless he be resident within the limits of the Court's jurisdiction.

A defendant is, as a rule, not required to attend the Courts in person to defend a suit brought against him. He may appoint a Pleader or Agent (of whom there is a large number attached to each Court) to defend him, provided he has a good and valid defence to make. If the Court should order his personal attendance at all, it could only be on a special application preferred by the opposite party, who will then be required to tender the necessary travelling expenses, in which case the defendant could well afford to lose his pay during his absence.

5. The existing rules on the subject may accordingly be modified as follows :—

An officer or soldier when required to attend a Civil Court, to answer a claim preferred against him, should be returned as absent on " Leave on private affairs," with forfeiture of pay during the period of such absence.

An officer or soldier while absent from his station to attend a citation from a Civil Court, as a witness, not being himself a party to the suit, should be considered to be " on duty," and accordingly entitled to draw his full pay, provided that he rejoins his station within a reasonable time after his discharge by the Court. For this purpose, the Judge of the Court will be required to certify on the Leave-Certificate produced by a Military man, the dates on which he attended the Court and was discharged from attendance respectively.

6. The effect of the above rules will be to remove the abuses complained of by Major Stewart, more especially if the Judges of all Civil Courts are careful to apply the provisions of the law so as to prevent the attendance of Military men being needlessly required.

7. The Chief Commissioner considers that there is no occasion to prohibit siledars, &c., from using their horses when proceeding to and from the Courts. It would, in his opinion, be desirable that a siledar should keep his horse as a means of more expeditious travelling, as well as on other grounds.

8. The Judicial Commissioner will be requested to communicate this order to all Civil Courts with such supplementary instructions as he may consider to be needed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.
,, Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification empowering certain officers in the Kolar District to try under Section 37 of the Revised Forest Rules of Mysore, such offences against those Rules as fall within their jurisdiction, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	1st July 1876.	
2	Notification re-publishing Government of India, Foreign Department Circular No. 1299, G., dated 20th June last, containing a summary of the existing Law and Rules regarding the acceptance by Government servants of presents from Native Chiefs and others, was gazetted.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that no alteration need be made in the Text Books to be used at the ensuing examination of Assistant Commissioners, and further that the substitution of the Contract Act and Collett's Torts for Norton's Topics of Jurisprudence was under consideration.	Do do	
4	A warrant for the apprehension of one Vaddar Motachinniga was returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner, duly countersigned.	Do do	
5	A warrant for the surrender of one Muniem was returned duly countersigned to Nundydroog Commissioner.	5th do	
6	As proposed by the Nagar Commissioner and the Inspector General of Police, sanction was accorded to the permanent increase of the present Town Police Force of Chitaldroog at an annual cost of Rs. 1,620, the charge being met from Municipal Funds.	6th do	
7	Under the circumstances represented, the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, was requested to move His Grace in Council to direct that the Magistrates in the Madras Presidency may be instructed to address their applications for the rendition of persons to the Commissioners of Divisions and not to the Chief Commissioner.	8th do	
8	The Inspector General of Police was authorized to offer a reward of Rs. 300 for such information as would lead to the recovery of the missing mails and to the detection of the perpetrators of the late Mail robbery on the Shimoga line.	12th do	
9	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion on the Rules to be held applicable in regard to the grant of pensions and gratuities to members of the Mysore Police Force was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	15th do	
10	Notification investing Mr. V. N. Narsimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, with the additional powers described in Section 25, Clause A of Act X of 1872, as also under Section 37 of the Revised Forest Rules to try offences against those Rules falling within his jurisdiction, was gazetted and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
11	Letter from the Magistrate of North Arcot, stating the circumstances under which the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, declined to execute a warrant issued by him, or to issue one himself, for the apprehension of an individual residing in Mysore Territory, and requesting that orders may be issued for the rendition of one Atchappa, was forwarded to the Commissioner for explanation.	18th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	The Chief Commissioner's decision in *re* Kumar Madaiya *vs.* Agasara Malla and others, was communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	20th July 1876.	
13	Copy of a communication from the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, requesting that warrants may be issued for the production of certain men charged with robbery in the Kolar District, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division for disposal as usual.	21st do	
14	Two warrants for the apprehension of certain offenders were returned to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, duly countersigned.	Do do	
15	In reply to No. 8—96, dated 11th March last, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the propriety of taking steps to check the publication of Raffle and Lottery advertisements.	24th do	
16	A warrant for the surrender of one Vadde Pedduga and two others was returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly countersigned.	27th do	
17	A warrant for the rendition of one Syed Amin was returned to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, duly countersigned.	31st do	
18	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion on the draft bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps and Court Fees was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
19	Copy of Government of India, Home Department, No. 11—1153, dated 15 instant, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for the submission of a Report descriptive of the system pursued in the Jails of this Province, but more especially in the Central Jail in respect to the several points noticed in the communication from Government.	Do do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, *August* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 15—13—2 on the land particularized, proposed to be assigned to the villages of Alapanhalli in the Hoskote Taluk for building purposes, as the present site is unhealthy.	1st July 1876.	
2	The Chief Commissioner's observations relative to the estimated cost of the Mysore Topographical Survey were communicated to the Surveyor General of India, with a request that an approximate estimate of its cost might be submitted as soon as he found himself in a position to do so.	3rd do	
3	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that, in the case of commutations of ready-money allowances into grants of land, the authority of the Chief Commissioner in every individual case was unnecessary, and it was directed that, if in the course of settlement the Inam Commissioner met with any doubt or difficulty, he should specially refer the case for orders.—Communicated to Inam Commissioner and Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	4th do	
4	The Chief Commissioner's orders with reference to a report submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner relative to certain items of irrecoverable balance of land revenue in the Túmkúr District, were communicated to that Officer.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for April 1876, Part II, Rev. Agr. and Com. No. 17.
5	Under circumstances represented, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a remission of Rs. 883—4—8 being granted to the Jodidar of the Dod Abagal village, Mysore District.	5th do	
6	A file on the subject of the estimated emoluments of Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis in the Chitaldroog District was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, who was requested to submit in communication with Nagar Commissioner definite proposals as to (1) what additional remuneration should be paid to Talaris who are required to perform Police duties, and (2) what number of watchmen should be appointed to each village.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	6th do	
7	The usual season report for week ending 6th instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
8	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Government of India had in Foreign Department sanctioned the permanent remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 0—14—0 on a piece of land required for the extension of the village of Bommanhalli in the Honnavalli Taluk of the Túmkúr District.	7th do	*Vide* Vol. for June 1876, Part II, Rev. Agr. and Com. No,
9	Certain revenue returns of the Túmkúr District for March and April 1876 were returned to Nundydroog Commissioner for re-submission corrected as pointed out.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on an application from one Krishnachari, requesting to be permitted to repair certain tanks on condition that the kodigi inams being transferred to him, were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	7th July 1876.	
11	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the remission of Rs. 6, being irrecoverable balance of land revenue in the Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District.	8th do	
12	The Nagar Commissioner was requested to submit further information before orders could be passed on the applications of Rangappa Nayik and Siddalinga Nayik, Pallegars of Molkalmuru in the Dodéri Taluk, for the grant on kayamgutta tenure of the three villages now held by them on kandayam.	10th do	
13	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that no sufficient reasons have been adduced for the continuance of certain Gida Kaval inams in the Bangalore District struck off and resumed by the Inam Department.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was informed that the complaint made by certain individuals regarding the inam settlement of the Ardisahalli Jodi village in the Devanhalli Taluk was considered to be groundless and that the settlement of the Inam Department was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
15	The Chief Commissioner's orders on a report on the completion of the Inam settlement of the Devanhalli Taluk of the Bangalore District were communicated to the Inam Commissioner.	Do do	
16	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to report the actual amount of collections of the Huliyurdurga Taluk remitted to the Treasury and brought to account for the years 1864—65 and 1871—72.	Do do	
17	Under the circumstances stated, the Chief Commissioner's approval was accorded to a partial revision of the Survey settlement of the Sâgar Taluk carried out by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
18	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains for fortnight ending 30th June 1876, and average wages for the half year ending 30th June 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	12th do	
19	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was authorized to resume certain coffee land in the Manjarabad Taluk as it has been neglected by the pattadar.	13th do	
20	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to state whether stamp duty had been levied on certain coffee pattas submitted for the Chief Commissioner's signature.	Do do	
21	The usual season report for week ending 13th instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
22	A draft of rules which were proposed to be issued with the object of establishing an uniform practice in valuing and selling the Government share of batayi produce, was forwarded to the Nundydroog Commissioner and his opinion requested.	Do do	
23	Further explanation was called for before a refund bill of the Bangalore District for Rs. 2—11—6, submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner, could be sanctioned.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to submit further information relative to the claims of one Fakir Kaja	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Kalender Alli Shaha to a tope said to be attached to his Makkan in the Hoskote Taluk.		
25	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th June, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to replace manuscript copy already transmitted.	15th July 1876.	
26	Copy of Government of India Notification promoting Captain A. McCally to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was sent to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	17th do	
27	The Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to submit explanation regarding the conversion of a Government village in the Sagar Taluk into inam and the cause for the alienation of certain inam villages in the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that if the Forest Department required the transfer of a piece of land in the Bangalore District in the possession of one Kinkal Venkatramana, compensation should be paid therefor.	20th do	
29	The usual season report for week ending 20th instant was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
30	With reference to a communication from the Ashtagram Commissioner, recommending the resumption of the unplanted portion of a certain coffee estate, that officer was informed with instructions that the resumption of these plantations, unless in the case of well-timbered jungles which the holder occupied merely for the purpose of disposing of the timber fraudulently, should be very sparingly carried out, more especially as it has been decided to impose an acreage rate of assessment on such lands.	21st do	
31	The Nagar Commissioner's explanation as to the reasons for the high value of land relinquished in the Chitaldroog District and the falling off in the Hulbanni collections of the Channagiri and Sorab Taluks for 1873—74, was considered satisfactory, but he was requested to report the cause for the low rate at which certain pasture land in the Kankuppa Taluk had been rented out on hulgaval kandayam.	Do do	Part I, Rev. Agri. & Com. Vol. Feb. 1875, Index Nos.
32	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the transfer of the Cinchona plantation on the Biligirirangam Hills to the Jahagirdar of Yelandur were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	22nd do	
33	Correspondence received from the Public Works Secretary, regarding the tanks in the Ramsagar Sub-series, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for report on the points noted.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to explain certain discrepancies in his statement of revenue from arrack for 1875—76.	24th do	
35	Three printed copies of the return of food grains for fortnight ending 30th June 1876 were forwarded to the Government of India in substitution of the manuscript returns.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No.
36	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains for fortnight ending 15th July was submitted to the Government of India.	Do do	
37	The alienation of certain land in the Channarayapatna Taluk for building purposes was sanctioned and communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
38	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of the assessment on the above mentioned land.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
39	Copy of Notification promoting Mr. G. K. Betham from the 4th to the 3rd Grade Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	25th July 1876.	*Vide* Part II R. A. C. for June, No. 6
40	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the payment of Rs. 176—6—0 on account of compensation for loss of "Aya" to the Shanbhogs of 3 hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk for quarter ending 30th June 1876 was sanctioned:—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
41	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the jodi assessment on lands held by one Murda of the Kunigal Taluk was remitted.	26th do	
42	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's observations regarding remissions recommended on account of revenue for 1874—75 were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner.	27th do	
43	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the grant of *a.* 0. *g.* 7. *yds.* 59 of land to one Mailar Joyis in exchange for his inam land submerged by the enlargement of the Honnali tank in the Dodballapur Taluk was approved, and that the sanction of the Government of India will be asked for its alienation. Application to the Government of India, Foreign Department, accordingly, for the remission of the assessment of Re. 1—0—11 on the land.	28th do	
44	The usual season report for fortnight ending 27th July 1876 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, relative to the arrangements made for detaching an Officer of the Mysore Forest Department for preliminary training in the Forest Survey Branch, with an intimation that the Officer deputed for instruction, Mr. Jellicoe, proceeded to the North-West Provinces on the 20th ultimo.	1st July 1876.	
2	The Chief Commissioner's remarks on a reference from the Conservator of Forests, bringing to notice the conduct of Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in delaying to proceed to Shimoga when ordered, as well as in adopting a tone in his correspondence with the Conservator, unbefitting his position as a Subordinate Officer, were communicated to Captain van Someren, with a request that Mr. Ludlow be informed that no further acts of contumacy or insubordination on his part will be tolerated, and that if on any future occasion his conduct is again brought to notice, the Chief Commissioner will have no hesitation in recommending to Government his removal from the service.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Jan. 1876, Part II, Rev.-Forests, No. 8.
3	The Chief Commissioner's orders on a statement submitted by the Conservator of Forests, shewing the re-distribution of budget allotments for 1876—77 based on the figures sanctioned by the Government of India, were communicated to that Officer and the Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
4	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forests Annales Forestieres* for May 1876 was forwarded to Conservator of Forests for circulation and return to this Office.	6th do	
5	The Conservator of Forests was requested to furnish further particulars in connection with the dismissal of one Tirkappa, a Circle Mutsaddi.	7th do	
6	In reply, the Conservator was informed that as the depôt valuation of the wood required by the ryots of the Arsin gutta village, whose houses were destroyed by fire, exceeded the Chief Commissioner's limit of sanction, the applicants should be permitted to fell the materials under departmental supervision a proportionate reduction being made in the grant so as to reduce the value to Rs. 500.	13th do	
7	On the representation of the Conservator of Forests, a free grant of timber, &c., to the value of Rs. 84—6—2 on behalf of the ryots of the Chandragutti village, Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District, was sanctioned on the understanding that the materials were required to help the ryots to re-construct their houses destroyed by fire.	14th do	
8	On a further reference from the Conservator of Forests, the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was moved to promote Mr. Nugent Daly, Assistant Conservator, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.	20th do	Part II, Rev.-Forests, for June 1876, Nos. 3 & 18.
9	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the employment of the services of a Pleader in the case of Begur Shamanna *vs.*, Forest Department.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, a bill for printing charges amounting to Rs. 3 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st July 1876.	
2	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that a further advance of Rs. 2,000 being placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Bangalore Experimental Farm, for adjustment on the Budget Estimate being passed, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with a request that Rs. 1,000 of the amount may be remitted to the Superintendent of the Farm.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Superintending Engineer for Roads and Buildings was informed that a sum of Rs. 2,572 had been provided for the annual repairs to the Kadur-Chikmagalur road from the District Fund Budget under "Repairs—Communications," the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 134, being met from savings from other works.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	3rd do	
4	An estimate for Rs. 2,315, for improving a portion of the Vastara-Hariharpur road in the Kadur District, was sanctioned, and the Nagar Commissioner informed that full appropriation had been made from the District Fund Budget allotment for the current year.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with copy of re-appropriation statement.	Do do	
5	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an appropriation of Rs. 191—15—10 from the current year's District Fund Budget, for the purchase of furniture for the Closepet Dispensary was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
6	As submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 10, being the rent of a house engaged by the Munsiff of Shimoga to hold his Court at Tirthahalli, was sanctioned, and he was requested to state whether arrangements could not be made to provide the Munsiff with room in the Taluk Cutcherry or other Government building.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
7	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that under explanation afforded by the President, Cantonment Municipal Board, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the additional disbursement of Rs. 96—1—4, spent in aiding poor people in re-building their houses destroyed by the heavy rains of 1874.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Jan. 1876, Part, I, "Finl." Index Nos.
8	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, a charge of Rs. 12—8—3 incurred by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant M. Narayinsami Naidu at the cholera camp, Kolar, being debited to Budget Grant "22. Medical Services—Travelling Allowance, &c.," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
9	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the payment of gratuities aggregating Rs. 282—1—9 on behalf of three men of the Kolar District Police was sanctioned.	5th July 1876.	
10	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that the Chief Commissioner directed that a sum of Rs. 2,900, drawn by the President on account of deepening the Akkitimmankalli tank, should be refunded to the Treasury and held available for expenditure on relief works out of the special grant of one lakh of rupees.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the continuance of a Muzrayi allowance of Rs. 17—7—3, to the son of one Mahomed Hyder Khan of the Sarjapur Jahagir.—Communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements, and the Deputy Accountant General.—Endorsement accordingly to petitioner Mahomed Husen Khan.	Do do	
12	A bill submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner for Rs. 25—1—8, being the arrears of Muzrayi stipend due to one Mashambi, a zamindar in the Kolar Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
13	As solicited by the Military Assistant, sanction was accorded to ammunition, as denoted, being procured at the Ordnance Department at Bangalore, for the use of the Mysore Infantry at a cost Rs. 837—7—10. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
14	For reasons assigned, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to sanction a refund bill for Rs. 22—4—4 in favor of one Hirappa of the Sagar Taluk.	Do do	
15	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the Budget Estimates of the Municipalities in the Hassan District, for the year 1876—77, were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	A public S. T. receipt for Rs. 5—10—0, in adjustment of charges incurred in despatching a case of tobacco seed to Dr. Hooker, England, was forwarded to the Agent, P. and O. Company, Madras.	Do do	
17	Proposals with the object of revising the executive establishments of Daffedars and Peons in the Taluks of this Province and placing them on a more efficient footing, were submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
18	A public S. T. receipt for Rs. 3—4—0, in adjustment of their account, was forwarded to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 23—1—0, for the purchase of Goa paper required for registers for the Hassan District Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	Copy of Government of India No. 981, dated 23rd ultimo, sanctioning the permanent establishment of an Anché Office at Bannur, Ashtagram Taluk, Mysore District, at a monthly cost of Rs. 17—8—0, was forwarded to the Anche Bakshi.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that full appropriation had been made from District Funds for tools and plant required for use in the Hassan District from his allotment under that head in the District Fund Budget.	7th do	
22	A draft rule providing that the horse allowance of a Police Officer, while under suspense, should be granted to the person appointed to act for him, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign De-	7th do	*Vide* Vol. for June 1876, Part II, Fin. No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	partment, for consideration and orders, in continuation of reference from this Office of the 9th ultimo.—Communicated to Inspector General of Police, who was authorized to adopt it subject to the approval of the Government of India.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
23	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the payment of Rs. 5 to the watchman of the Yeddur jungles in the Shrinivaspur Taluk as remuneration for his services was sanctioned, on the understanding that it was a single and final payment.	7th July 1876.	
24	An estimate for Rs. 200, for repairing the car of the Srikantesvara Swami temple at Nanjangúd, was registered and returned to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
25	A bill for Rs. 1,512—10—1, duly supported by the invoice in adjustment of the charges incurred in England on stationery stores per S. S. "Indus," was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	As solicited by the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, an advance of Rs. 500, from the amount due to Corps on account of capitation allowance for the year 1876—77, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
27	A bill for Rs. 1,074—5—5, duly supported by the invoice, in adjustment of charges incurred in England on account of stationery stores supplied by the Secretary of State on indent dated 5th July 1876 (No. 2), was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to submit further information in connection with a bill for Rs. 6,079, payable to Malnad land inamdars in the Shimoga District for 1875—76.—Bill forwarded to Inam Superintendent for verification.	8th do	
29	A proposition statement for the entertainment of an establishment and for other incidental expenses required for carrying out Keddah operations during the current official year at a cost of Rs. 13,500 was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1875, Part II, "Finl." No.
30	Copies of Government of India No. 1123, dated 23rd June 1876, sanctioning an invalid gratuity of Rs. 84 to Ramaiya, late Raktvan in the Periyapatna Taluk, were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part II, "Finl." No.
31	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, endorsement No. 229, dated 28th June last, relative to the transfer of the payment of the pension of Rangappa from Benares to the Mysore Territory, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for compliance.	Do do	
32	A bill for Rs. 614, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, for purchasing stationery for writing the survey accounts of five taluks of the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that a full appropriation of Rs. 61 had been made for repairing the 3rd Class Travellers' Bungalow at Lakvalli in the District Fund Budget.	Do do	
34	In reply to No. 948, dated the 15th ultimo, the Government of India in the Financial Department were informed that, for reasons stated in the reference from the Deputy Accountant General of this Province to the address of Government No. 1630, dated the 27th ultimo, the Chief Commissioner has refrained from offering any opinion on the subject of the amount to be retained in District Treasuries.	Do do	
35	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of certain tools required for working the fuel plantations in the Nundydroog Divi-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	sion at a cost of Rs. 682—8—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
36	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the repair of the two buildings denoted in the Shimoga District at a cost of Rs. 84 from District Funds was sanctioned.	8th July 1876.	
37	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the transfer of the pay of the gardener attached to the Raja's High School at Mysore on Rs. 5 per mensem from the head "Contingencies" in the Educational Budget to Establishment of Servants, the charge being included in the quarterly statement of fixed charges prepared by the Deputy Accountant General for the confirmation of the Government of India.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that an appropriation of Rs. 305, for purchasing tools for the Shimoga District, had been made from the District Fund Budget allotment at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal under "Tools and plant."	Do do	
39	Copies of Government of India Resolution No. 1076, dated 22nd June 1876, deciding that a Local Government may, without previous reference to the Government of India, sanction the grant from Local or Municipal Funds of an addition not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem to the pay of an Hospital Assistant, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General and Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
40	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of a house for Rs. 400, for the taluk Kanarese school at Channagiri, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
41	Under special circumstances represented, two batta bills aggregating Rs. 86, submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	Register of sanctions accorded by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to fixed charges subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, was forwarded to the Foreign Department.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the sum required for the repairs of a well at Banjugondanhalli in the Chitaldroog Taluk had been appropriated from the sum at the disposal of the Commissioner for the Chitaldroog District from the current year's District Fund Budget under "Repairs—Miscellaneous Public Improvements."	Do do	
44	On the application of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the appointment of two sweepers for the newly built Musafarkhana at Nittur was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that an appropriation of Rs. 140, for constructing a well on the Jogimatt Hill in the Chitaldroog Taluk had been made from the Deputy Commissioner's allotment under "Original—Miscellaneous Public Improvements."	Do do	
46	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to report whether the sum of Rs. 574—13—0 entered in the estimate for the repairs of the Rameswara temple in the Sorab Taluk, as being the surplus fund on 1st April 1876, stands to the credit of that temple alone or whether it was the unexpended balance of the surplus fund of all the temples in the District.	11th do	
47	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 4—9—11 per mensem to Sanjivaiya, Sayer Mutsaddi	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	of the Bangalore Kasba was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
48	A bill for refund of Rs. 13—8—0 to one Basappa of Ankavalli in the Sorab Taluk, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th July 1876.	
49	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, the Government of India in the Foreign Department was moved to authorize the grant of a pension of Rs. 3—8—0 to Siledar Gulam Hyder of the Mysore Horse.	Do do	
50	Two bills for Rs. 15—1—0, being sale proceeds of Court fee stamps in the Courts of the Yelandur Jahagir during the months of April and May 1876, claimed by the Jahagirdar, submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with the bills in original.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the project for opening out a new road to Bangalore from Dodballapur had been abandoned this year from want of funds in the District Fund Budget, but that it may be considered in the next.	12th do	
52	As solicited by Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 2—6—8 on account of five days' pay due to Raghavendra Rao, Honnali Anche Mutsaddi, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	The Chief Commissioner's orders on a statement shewing the present and proposed remuneration to the Patels of certain hoblis in the Betmangala and Chikballapur Taluks were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
54	Plan and estimate for the repair of the tank attached to the Mysore Maharaja's chatram at Upper Tripati in the North Arcot, District, forwarded by the Collector, North Arcot were returned to that Officer, and the Chief Commissioner's thanks conveyed for the trouble he had taken in the matter.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, six gratuity rolls aggregating Rs. 2,961—8—4 on behalf of 28 men of the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts Police Force were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, Túmkúr and Kolar.	Do do	
56	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, a sum of Rs. 7—8—0, incurred on account of transit hire for conveying anche parcels from hence to Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
57	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a sum of Rs. 12—0—0 on account of charges incurred for carriage of carpets from Bangalore to Chitaldroog for three Munsiffs' Courts was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	In reply, sanction was accorded to the Inspector General of Police purchasing 500 stand of fire arms at a cost of Rs. 5,000.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Part I', for March.
59	The acceptance of a Notification of sanction by Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, for maintaining avenue trees in the Pavagada Taluk, was intimated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
60	The Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that an appropriation of Rs 1,077 for repairing and re-building tunnels on the road from Bangalore to Kunigal *vid* Magadi had been made from the allotment placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the Bangalore District under "Repairs—Communications," District Fund Budget.	Do do	
61	The Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that full appropriation had been made from the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's allotment	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	under "Original—Miscellaneous Public Improvements" for the repairs of the pond near the Travellers' Bungalow, Chikballapur.		
62	Notification of sanction for repairs of Travellers' Bungalow at Channagiri, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, was returned duly sanctioned.	13th July 1876.	
63	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that an appropriation of Rs. 5 had been made from the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's District Fund allotment to meet cart hire for conveying levelling instruments to Bangalore.	Do do	
64	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the charges for peons' clothing, entered in this Office contingent bill for May 1876, should be debited to the several departments named in the proportion noted opposite each.	14th do	
65	In reply, a detailed bill for Rs. 884—5—1, duly supported by the invoice in adjustment of charges incurred in England on stationery stores supplied by the Secretary of State on indents Nos. 4 and 2, dated 1st July 1874 and 5th July 1875, respectively, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	Two estimates aggregating Rs. 7,204 for certain works, District Fund, in the Mysore District, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
67	On a report from the Deputy Accountant General, the charge for the dieting at the Kolar Hospital during January and February 1876 was authorized to be proportionately met from the balance on hand at the close of the past official year in favor of the Municipal and District Funds respectively.	Do do	
68	Further information as to a break in the service of one Byata Rao was called for from Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
69	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 128—0—0 in adjustment of the cost of four bath room tents was forwarded to the Superintendent, School of Industry, Jubbulpur.	Do do	
70	An estimate for improving the road from Lingaraj Chatram to Damadahalli in the Ashtagram Division was returned to the Commissioner for revision as pointed out.	Do do	
71	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 15—8—0 in adjustment of the cost of 1 copy of the Bengal Directory for 1876 was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.	Do do	
72	Rupees 26—7—9 in adjustment of the cost of two new flags were remitted to the Military Assistant.	17th do	
73	Copy of a communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject of hutting allowance claimed by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Closepet Dispensary was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General for opinion whether the claim was a valid or reasonable one.	Do do	
74	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a gratuity of Rs. 400 on behalf of Shek Mohadin, late Testor in the Shimoga Distillery, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
75	A revised estimate for the construction of one arched skew bridge across the stream at foot of the Manchenhalli ghat, Kolar District, received from Secretary, Department Public Works, was sanctioned. Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	18th do	
76	On a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner, the Deputy Accountant General was directed to audit a bill for Rs. 364, being cost	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	of constructing a compound wall and sinking a well in the Malur chatram. —Communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner.		
77	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the Budget Estimate of the Government Farm for the year 1876—77, amounting to Rs. 24,131, with an observation that it had been passed without any alteration as the working of the Farm for the next year will be purely experimental, and that Mr. Saunders considered it desirable to allow the Superintendent sufficient latitude to enable him to acquire a practical knowledge of the actual requirements for working the Farm satisfactorily.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the Budget.	18th July 1876.	
78	As solicited by the Officiating Superintending Engineer of Mysore, Roads and Buildings' Branch, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to accept the charge of Rs. 55—7—7 incurred by the Executive Engineer of the Bangalore-Kolar Division in excess of sanction on works connected with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	20th do	
79	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 805, from the Financial Department, directing that stamps or labels prepared for use in the levy of duties under the Indian Post Office Act 1866, the General Stamp Act 1869, the Court Fees' Act 1870, or of any other duties of the Government of India, shall under no circumstances be supplied or used for any other purposes than the levy of the imperial revenues of British India, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	Do do	
80	A bill of refund submitted by Nagar Commissioner, amounting to Rs. 119—9—8, the sum collected from certain garden holders being amount of assessment paid in 1874—75 in excess of the rates fixed by the Survey Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
81	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 76 to Hanumanta, late a Revenue Peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
82	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, a bill amounting to Rs. 1,816—3—0 on account of compensation due to the Shanbhogs of the surveyed taluks in the Shimoga District, for the quarter ending 30th June 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
83	On a reference from the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the disbursement of Rs. 92—8, on account of expenses incurred in defending a suit brought by one Gulam Mahomed Khan against the Police Inspector of the Periyapatna Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
84	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Experimental Farm Budget Estimates having already been sanctioned no further advances were necessary.	Do do	
85	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 8—5—4 per mensem to Sub Rao, late Revenue Accountant of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	25th do	
86	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the levy of tolls on the Bhund, Manjarabad and Agumbe Ghat roads, for the collection of which the Chief Commissioner had sanctioned the entertainment of a temporary establishment.	22nd do	
87	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the toll establishment sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner was temporary	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and would be dispensed with as soon as information came to hand relative to leasing the right of collecting the tolls.		
88	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, a pension of Rs. 7—1—11 was sanctioned on behalf of Annaji Rao, a Revenue Gumasta, Dodballapur Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	22nd July 1876.	
89	A revised estimate for the construction of V section drains in the town of Shimoga submitted by Nagar Commissioner was sanctioned. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
90	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the payment of a special bill for Rs. 42—7—3 payable to one Venkatsami Naidu, late Supervisor of the Shimoga Sadar Distillery, on account of arrears of salary, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
91	The Chief Engineer was requested to institute a careful enquiry into the condition of the river channels irrigating the villages situated on the property known as Jodi Rampur in the Ashtagram Division, and to furnish an estimate as to the outlay involved in their restoration.	Do do	
92	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the transfer of one Bairappa, a Shekdar, to the pension list on a pension of Rs. 4-9-2 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
93	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 280 to one Malla Nayik, a Revenue Daffedar, was sanctioned, and further information in regard to one Halge Vira, a Revenue Peon also recommended for a gratuity was called for.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
94	An account current and statements of batta, cart hire, &c. charges incurred during the Chief Commissioner's late tour, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
95	In reply, explanation regarding certain discrepancies in the abkari returns submitted with the Administration Report for 1874—75 was forwarded to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
96	On the recommendation of the Nagar Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 37—2—0 to one Krishna Bhatt of Sorab Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
97	On the representation of the Military Assistant, sanction was accorded to the cost of certain articles required for the use of his Office being debited to the current year's Budget under "Other Items."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
98	The refund of Rs. 26—7—8 to one Siddaiya of Sorab Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
99	In reply, the Collector of North Arcot was requested to have the work done by the Peshkar of Tripati to the tank behind the Maharaja's chatram measured and paid out of the estimate for the repairs of the tank recently sanctioned.	Do do	
100	On the recommendation of the Director, Government Gardens, the grant of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 respectively to the Writer and Head Mestri of the Lal Bagh for looking after the garden during Mr. Cameron's absence on leave, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
101	On the representation of the Conservator of Forests, a reward of Rs. 2—3—5 was authorized to be paid to one Mahomed Budan who	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	gave notice of certain sandal trees felled in the Nagar Forests.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
102	On a reference from the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the transfer of the old Munsiff's Court used as Sub-Division Cutcherry at Ságar to District Funds to be used as a Dispensary.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Deputy Accountant General.	26th July 1876.	
103	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was accorded to a pension of Rs. 3—15—0 per mensem to one Chandrasakara Setti, late Shroff, Talkad Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
104	In reply, Rs. 5—2—0 in adjustment of the charges for repairing two flags was forwarded to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
105	Notifications of sanction for construction of certain works in the Chitaldroog District, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, were sanctioned and full appropriation made.	Do do	
106	On a reference from the Deputy Accountant General, 6 gratuity rolls on behalf of 24 men of the Chitaldroog District Police were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, with the request that he will when re-submitting them indicate such of the men as are capable of re-employment as Revenue Peons and such like offices.	Do do	
107	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the entertainment of a temporary Gumasta on Rs. 15 per mensem for six months for the purpose of sorting and arranging the old judicial records of the Bangalore District Office from the year 1836 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
108	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, the purchase from the Húnsúr Tannery of 100 skins of leather suitable for binding at a cost of Rs. 87—8—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
109	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the purchase of a cask for Rs. 14 and the employment of a cart with a pair of bullocks at annas 12 per diem for the supply of water in the Lunatic Asylum was sanctioned for three months or such less period as may prove necessary, the charge being met from the savings of the Budget grant for the Lunatic Asylum for 1876—77.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
110	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks regarding the distribution of the unexpended portion of the salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer at present on leave were communicated to President, Cantonment Municipal Commission.	Do do	
111	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred with him that a Notification should be published in the Gazette declaring all persons whose salaries were paid from what are known as District Funds to be eligible for pension under the Code Rules; but that this could not be done in the case of the servants of Municipalities in whose case the Chief Commissioner might exercise the power of sanctioning gratuities. Mr. Hudson was further informed that there are probably or will be many officers employed in the District Fund Establishments who though not entitled to pensions may reasonably claim gratuities and with regard to these he was asked to submit his opinion.	Do do	
112	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the appropriation of Rs. 1,405—15—4 for the construction of certain incomplete municipal works in the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
113	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's observations on the Budget Estimates of the Chikmagalur Municipality were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	28th July 1876.	
114	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that on a reference made to the Inspector General of Police it appeared that the existing Police Force at Davangere and Haribar were adequate for the watch and ward of those towns, and that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared in the case of the outlying taluk kasbas generally to authorize the relinquishment of the mohatarfa revenue to the Local Municipalities.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Police and Commissioners of Divisions for information.	Do do	
115	Copy of letter from Nagar Commissioner, intimating that the Notification of sanction for repairing the Bomenhalli well in the Hiriyur Taluk had been cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, was communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
116	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was authorized to entertain a peon and a cooly at Rs. 7 each per mensem for the Hariharpur Local Fund Dispensary.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
117	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, certain batta bills, &c., in favor of Hospital Assistants while on cholera duty, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	31st do	
118	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the appropriation of Rs. 30 from the sum placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for contingent expenses under the Budget head "Petty charges of a special nature" for payment of the price of one ream of royal demy paper used for the preparation of the annual returns, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
119	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 84 pieces of cloth for mounting elementary sheets for Hindustani Schools at a cost of Rs. 388—8—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
120	A bill for Rs. 5—13—6 on account of a thermometer wet bulb, supplied by the Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner, who was requested to remit the amount to this Office.	Do do	
121	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the employment of a compounder to help the Hospital Assistant attached to the Nagar Roads' Division, the charge to be met from the provision under "Establishment" in the District Fund Budget for the current year.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As directed in Government of India, Foreign Department No. 703, S, a copy of the papers connected with the proceedings in the case of Captain F. L. Haleman, Madras Staff Corps, late Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, for the perusal of His Grace in Council and of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras if necessary.	1st July 1876.	
2	In reporting the circumstances connected with the formation of a Quarantine Hospital in the vicinity of Bangalore for the treatment of cholera cases, the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered that the charges should be equally defrayed by the Madras Government, the Mysore Administration and the Bangalore Municipality, or the sum of Rs. 637—15—8 each, and it was solicited that this amount be remitted.	Do do	
3	Referring to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, communication forwarding for guidance copy of the Rules framed "for regulating the issue of Meteorological Instruments" to local officers not resident at Observatory stands who may desire to record meteorological observations, Mr. Pogson, the Astronomer to the Government of Madras was asked to state whether in the absence of a "Local Meteorological Reporter'" for this Province those Officers who are willing to comply with the proposals made may be instructed to submit their indents for instruments, &c., to his Office.	Do do	
4	Copy of a communication from the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, stating the difficulties which arise in complying with the suggestion made in Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 703, S, dated 30 ultimo, was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the duties of the Quarter Master may be discharged as heretofore by the Adjutant of the Corps.	Do do	
5	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg with proportionate return for 1st July 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the proposal to delegate to Managers of Commissioners' Offices the power to sign papers, such as covering letters or dockets of a mere routine nature.—Communicated to Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.	Do do	
7	Copy of a communication from the Madras Government, relating to a boundary dispute between Malabar and Mysore, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
8	Notification granting Bhima Rao, Amildar of the Kadaba Taluk, two months' privilege leave of absence and arrangements consequent thereon, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
9	In reply, petitioners Chinnasami Naidu and others were informed that the Chief Commissioner declined sanctioning Public Raffles being held in this Province.—Communicated to Inspector General of Police and Commissioners of Divisions.	1st July 1876.	
10	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that no increase to the salary of Mr. Morton, District Surveyor, Mysore, could be allowed this year, as no provision had been made in the Budget, but permission was accorded to provision being made in next year's Budget when the proposal will be considered.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	3rd do	
11	Notification intimating that the Chief Commissioner's and Her Majesty's Treasuries will be closed on the last Saturday of each month should the state of public business permit was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Accountant General observing that the measure was sanctioned tentatively for 6 months.	Do do	
12	The Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions were informed that the Chief Commissioner contemplated extending to all Head Quarter Offices the rule which has been adopted in this Office of making the last Saturday in every month a full holiday in lieu of the Saturday half holidays, subject to the proviso that, should the state of public business in any office require it, the full holiday shall not be taken. Their opinion on this point was requested.	Do do	
13	Copies of Government of India, Foreign Department No. 1265 G., anent the services of Mr. Sanderson being placed at the disposal of this Administration, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	Notification appointing Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer B. A. & B. L., an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, Roll B, and directing him to assume charge of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court at Mysore, was gazetted and copies sent to the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
15	With reference to the application submitted from this Office, soliciting that the services of a gentleman competent for the post of Vice Principal in the Central College at Bangalore may be obtained from England, the Government of India in the Home Department were informed that the Director of Public Instruction had pointed out the urgent need for the services of that Officer, and it was solicited that arrangements may be made as far as practicable to expedite his appointment.	Do do	
16	Copies of the judgments passed in the case of convict Bathegal were forwarded to the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.	Do do	
17	The Chief Commissioner's orders relating to the prosecution criminally of Amildar Tirumalachari of the Kavaledurga Taluk, against whom complaints have been preferred by certain ryots of that taluk, were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	5th do	
18	The Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbalpur, was requested to furnish a single poled tent as denoted for the use of this Administration.	Do do	
19	The Superintendent, of Inam Settlements was informed that, on receipt of the tent above applied for, it would be forwarded to him, and he was authorized to sell the remnants of his old tent by public auction.	Do do	
20	The President, Town Municipal Commission, was requested to report whether the estimates of the Pete main drain had been submitted and sanctioned, and what has been the actual expenditure on the work up to 31st March 1876.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
21	In reply, the Military Assistant was requested to state whether he had any proposals to make for curtailing the number of guards furnished by the Barr in Bangalore.	5th July 1876.	
22	Correspondence relating to the investigation and settlement of the boundary between the Mysore and Coimbatore Districts was submitted to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.	6th do	
23	One copy of the Gradation and Distribution List of Officers in this Province and Coorg, for quarter ending 30th June 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.—Ten copies of do to Secretary in the Financial Department.	Do do	
24	Notification reducing Hospital Assistant Venkatsami Naidu, Mysore Medical Subordinate Service, from the 2nd to the 3rd Class, was gazetted.	Do do	
25	Two copies of the Quarterly Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers in this Province and Coorg, for quarter ending 30th June 1876, were submitted to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	Do do	
26	Notification granting Khadar Mohadin, Amildar of the Dodéri Taluk, 3 months' extension of leave, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1875, Part II, "Genl." No.
27	Notification promoting certain passed medical pupils to the Grade of Hospital Assistant was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	7th do	
28	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that no provision had been made in the current year's Budget for the repair of the Timmanayikankere tank in the Town of Chitaldroog, and he was requested to point out the source from which the charge of Rs. 720 can be met.	Do do	
29	In reply to No. 1—56, dated 7th March last, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department regarding the arrangement of Annual Sanitary Reports.	Do do	
30	Copy of a communication from Nagar Commissioner, requesting that the estimated income from piece goods in certain towns may be included in the Municipal Budget of the current year, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General with instructions.	Do do	
31	Copy of Government of India No. 1362, dated 28th January 1876, sanctioning the entertainment of a matron for the Shimoga Jail, at a charge of Rs. 30 per mensem, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	8th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part II, "Fipl." No.
32	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the refund of Rs. 100 paid by certain ryots towards the repair of a tank in the Kolar Taluk, which as it had been abandoned by the Irrigation Department was ordered to be breached.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	The Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to an orphan child found in the Manjarabad Taluk, Hassan District, being made over to the care of the Wesleyan Mission, were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner and the Reverend T. Hodson of that Mission.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner after a careful perusal of the proceedings in the case of one Patel Channaiya saw no reason to interfere with the order of dismissal.—Endorsement to petitioner accordingly.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
35	A copy of the District Fund Budget for the year 1876—77 was submitted to the Government of India in the Department Public Works.	8th July 1876.	
36	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the retention of the Inspector entertained to supervise relief works for another three months. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that Rs. 520 had been appropriated for fixing mile stones in the Kadur District from the District Fund Budget allotment for 1876—77 at the Commissioner's disposal.	Do do	
38	Petitions from certain female pensioners of Mysore were forwarded to the Civil Pension Pay Master, Mysore, with the observation that their attendance should not be enforced in all cases where it would not be proper or desirable to require it.	Do do	
39	On a report as to the condition of the Channagiri Taluk, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to furnish such pecuniary or other relief as may appear to be called for in order to obviate any serious distress in case the seasonable rains still hold off.	Do do	
40	Reports shewing the condition of the principal stations of Great Trigonometrical Survey, situated in this Province, were submitted to the Superintendent of the Survey, Dehra Doon.	10th do	
41	Notification granting Mr. C. Cress, Munsiff of the Hassan Sub-division, one month's privilege leave of absence, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
42	Notification granting Amildar Venkatachar 2½ months' privilege leave of absence and appointing Raghavendra Rao, Sheristadar of the Húnsúr Sub-division, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Harnhalli Taluk, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	11th do	
43	A copy of the Supplement to the Mysore Census Report of 1871 was forwarded to the Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras.	Do do	
44	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Government of India had in Foreign Department letter No. 89, R, sanctioned the remission of assessment of Rs. 6—14—1 on two pieces of land in the Gudibanda and Chikaballapur Taluks of the Kolar District.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part II, Rev. Agri. & Commerce.
45	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that search was being made for a copy of the rules for the resumption of banjar lands and waste sites granted for building purposes, which will be forwarded in due course.	Do do	
46	A statement shewing the condition of the Channagiri Taluk for fortnight ending 16th June 1876, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division for early consideration with reference to the condition of the Dadenahalli village of that Taluk.	Do do	
47	The Collector of North Arcot was requested to permit the Head Peshkar of the Tripati Chatram to be present at the examination of the jewels in the Maharaja's chatram by the Tahsildar of Chendragiri.	Do do	
48	Certain discrepancies in his statement of prices current of food grains for fortnight ending 30th June 1876 were pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr who was requested to make the necessary corrections in his office copy.	Do do	
49	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a remission of Rs. 10	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	being made to one Bhujanga Rao the value of two bandy loads of custard apples destroyed by order of the Magistrate as they were in a rotten condition.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and petitioner Bhujanga Rao.		
50	Four copies of a report on certain endemic skin and other diseases of India, received from the Government of India in the Home Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General Indian Medical Department, for distribution.	11th July 1876.	
51	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department endorsement No. 8. P., forwarding copy of letter from the Military Department of the Government of India, regarding the firing of salutes for deceased Native Chiefs, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	12th do	
52	Notification making certain transfers of Amildars in the Nundydroog Division was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner of the Division.	Do do	
53	The Conservator of Forests was requested to call upon Mr. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator, to account for the damaged state of a tent which was issued to him only in 1874, with reference to the opinion of the Superintendent, Central Jail, that it caused apparently by exposure and neglect.	Do do	
54	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to submit in future during the prevalence of cholera weekly reports in the form prescribed.	13th do	
55	An application from Major R. C. Stewart, Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, for permission to proceed to Europe on private affairs for one year under the Furlough Rules of 1868 from 27th September next, was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Madras Army for submission to Government.	Do do	
56	Notification appointing Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, to act as Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore during the absence of Colonel Benson, or until further orders, and investing him with the powers denoted, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
57	The Chief Commissioner's orders in the case of one Syed Shah Ali Piran Khadri, Makandar of the Tunnur Darga, Ashtagram Taluk, Syed Shah Mahomed Gaus Khadri, were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
58	On a reference from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Government of India was moved to make applicable to Officers of the Revenue Survey in this Province, the order of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, sanctioning conversion into pay of half the travelling allowances at present drawn by Assistant Superintendents of of Survey in Bombay.	14th do	
59	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered it premature at present to submit his proposal for grading Mr. E. R. Subbarayar as an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department for the orders of Government, and that moreover no provision had been made in the Budget to meet the additional cost there by involved.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the appointment of Venkatramaiya, Sheristadar of Nagamangala, to act as Amildar of that taluk from the 24th February to 9th April 1876, would be gazetted and the bill for acting allowance passed on to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.—Gazetted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
61	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner regretted his inability to sanction the payment of the batta to the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum during the time the inmates of that institution were in camp, such payment being unauthorized by the rules.	14th July 1876.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part II, Finl. No.
62	Notification granting Venkatramanaiya, Amildar of the Sidlagatta Taluk, 15 days' privilege leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
63	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was unable to exempt Messrs. A. Srinivasaiengar and M. Srinivas Rao from passing the examination prescribed for Assistant Commissioners in this Province—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner and President of the Committee for the examination of Assistant Commissioners in Mysore.	Do do	
64	A Notification relative to the posting of certain Medical Subordinates was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
65	In reply, the Chief Engineer was requested to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice the project for the construction of a new Munsiff's Court-house at Chikballapur on the submission of the Budget for the ensuing year.	15th do	
66	Notification appointing Mr. Daniel Solomon, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kolar District, a Munsiff of the 3rd Class, on probation for one year, and posting him to the Koratagere Sub-division, Túmkúr District, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
67	Notification relative to Mr. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, having officiated as Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, from the 30th March to 3rd April 1876, both days inclusive, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
68	An application for 16 copies of the Madras Route Book was made to Captain McLeod, on special duty, Quarter Master General's Office, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
69	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was informed that the patta connected with the coffee lands of one Dodda Holegere Balagai Kencha, who is reported to have died without leaving any heirs, had been cancelled.	Do do	
70	Noitfication granting Amildar Gundappa 5 days' privilege leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
71	Notification intimating that the furlough granted to Khadar Mohadin, Amildar of the Dodére Taluk, had been extended to 31st July 1876, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No.
72	Copy of Government of India No. 1331, relating to advices of the extensions of furlough granted to Civil servants, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.—Gazetted.	17th do	
73	On a reference from the Government of India, Home Department, the Deputy Surgeon General, President, Municipal Commission, Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg were requested to state whether with reference to what had already been done to analyze portable waters any necessity existed for carrying the investigation further and for accordingly making a requisition to India for a competent officer to carry on the work.	D do	
74	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that he should apply to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, who would give effect to the instructions issued relative to the revenue of lands	17th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1875, Part I, R. A. & C. Index No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	within Municipal limits being placed at the disposal of the Municipaiy.		
75	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Volume of Proceedings for the month of June 1876 were forwarded to the Government of India.	17th July 1876.	
76	Copy of the Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for 1874—75, received from the Madras Secretariat, was forwarded to the Conservator for perusal and record.	Do do	
77	In reply, the Government of India in the Financial Department was informed that the only elephants in use by the Civil or other Department in this Province were those employed on Keddah operations.	18th do	
78	Docket from the Deputy Surgeon General, recommending money advances being made to medical subordinates suddenly detailed for duty in seasons of epidemic diseases, &c., was referred to the Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	Do do	
79	The names of Messrs. E. W. Laseron and A. G. Hudson were submitted to the Government of India for appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey in Mysore.	Do do	
80	In reply, Mr. Mahomed Husen Binturi was informed that the Chief Commissioner regretted his inability to exempt him from passing the higher standard examination for Assistants.	Do do	
81	In reply, Mr. V. N. Tirumalachari, Assistant Commissioner, was informed that there were special circumstances which rendered it advisable to nominate Mr. Sheshadri Iyer to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, Roll B, and to post him to the Judicial Assistant's Court at Mysore.	19th do	
82	Copies of a communication from the Government of India, enclosing copy of a despatch relative to the safe transit of scientific instruments, &c. sent out from England, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Secretary, Public Works Department, and Surgeon to the Commission.	Do do	
83	Packing account of stores per S. S. Duke of Sutherland, received from the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, Director of Public Instruction and Secretary, Department Public Works, with the request that if the articles therein named had been received it may be duly signed and returned to this Office.	Do do	
84	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Woodcock cannot be permitted, unless he shews some special reason for exemption, to appear for the Assistant Commissioners' examination by the higher standard without in the first instance passing in the subjects prescribed for the lower.	20th do	
85	In reply, the Government of India, in the Home Department, was informed that if Surgeon Major Ewart's work would be of use in this part of India, 50 copies might be supplied for this Administration.	Do do	
86	On a reference from the Inspector General of Police, the Commissioners of Divisions were requested to report whether arrangements could not be made to transfer the services of a Lascar and Mutchi from each of the District Establishments to that of Police Assistants.	Do do	
87	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was requested to submit a further report in regard to the grounds on which the services of one Narayan Singh, late Supervisor of the Chitaldroog Saddar Distillery were dispensed with.	Do do	
88	Copies of the General Report on the Revenue Survey Operations on the upper and lower circles for season 1874—75, and Government of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Resolution dated 20th May 1876 thereon, were forwarded to Officiating Survey and Settlement Commissioner for perusal.	20th July 1876.	
89	The Superintendent of the Museum was requested to convey the Chief Commissioner's thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for the present of gold coins made by His Highness to the Museum as also for the promised gift of stuffed birds.	Do do	
90	Ten printed copies of the Civil List as it stood on the 1st July 1876 were submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
91	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 555, from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, together with a copy of the General Report on the Topographical Surveys of India, and of the Surveyor General's Department for the season of 1874—75, was forwarded to Captain G. Shahan, Deputy Superintendent in charge No. 8 Party, Topographical Survey.	Do do	
92	Copies of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, fixing the spelling of the names of the more important places in Bengal, were forwarded to Heads of Departments for information and guidance.	Do do	
93	A pamphlet entitled "Abstract of the Reports of the Surveys and of other Geographical operations in India for 1873—74" was circulated to the Officers denoted for perusal and return.	21st do	
94	The Chief Commissioner's orders in the case of Lakshmipataiengar, Shamanna and Maligegauda in the Nagamangala Taluk, relative to the possession of certain land, were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
95	The Madras Government, Military Department, were requested to replace the services of Hospital Assistant Thunjaiya Naidu at its disposal and to depute another in his place for duty in this Province.	22nd do	
96	The grant to Captain E. S. Ludlow of 15 days' leave and the nomination of Mr. T. E. Woodcock to officiate during his absence was gazetted.	Do do	
97	In reply, Dr. E. Balfur was requested to state what the cost of the 3rd edition of his "Cyclopœdia of India, and of Eastern and Southern Asia," would be when published.	Do do	
98	The Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the appointment of Kotvals in the Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	24th do	
99	Notification appointing B. Venkaiya, Sheristadar of the Bangalore Taluk, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Closepet Taluk, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
100	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders were communicated to the Inspector General of Police on the subject of the scale of clothing adopted for the District Police.	Do do	
101	On a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner, the Inspector General of Police was requested to report the adequacy of the present staff of Police peons, &c. at Túmkúr.	25th do	
102	The grant to Mr. K. Mahomed Ali, Police Assistant Commissioner, of three months' privilege leave, was gazetted and communicated to Inspector General of Police.	Do do	
103	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, the grant of one month's leave to Mr. Police Assistant Vijayaraghavalu Naidu was gazetted.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
104	Copy of a communication from the Conservator of Forests, soliciting orders as to the adjustment of Rs. 51—15—4 outstanding against one Mr. J. W. Hayes, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to call upon Mr. Hayes to explain on what grounds he has resisted the demand of the Forest Department.	25th July 1876.	
105	Copy of a communication on the subject of a change in the prisoners' diet, Shimoga Jail, from the Judicial Commissioner, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for an expression of opinion as to the propriety or necessity of adopting a diet of rice where ragi is the ordinary food on occasions of outbreak of cholera.	Do do	
106	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report what steps had been taken by the Police towards the recovery of the missing bag in the late mail robbery on the Mysore-Bangalore road and with what results.	26th do	
107	In reply, the Government of India in the Home Department was informed that no works of scientific, historical or antiquarian interest were published in Mysore or Coorg during 1875.	Do do	
108	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the dispute about a nalla in which one Lakshmipataiya, Ex-Shanbhog, Goribidnur Taluk, was concerned were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
109	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that Subba Rao, late Judcial Record-Keeper, Shimoga, was not entitled to count towards pension the period of his service as Peshkar in the Siledars' Force, which he voluntarily resigned in order to enter the Civil Department.	Do do	
110	Copy of a communication from the Home Department, authorizing the admission of vaccinators to the benefits of the pension rules, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
111	Financial Department Resolution, intimating that all officers indenting for stores from England should give a full and accurate description of each article in the indent itself, was published in the *Mysore Gazette.*	Do do	
112	In reply, Inspector General of Police was informed that the name of Inspector Kamaluddin would be substituted for that of Ramanna in the list of candidates for the Judicial portion of the Amildars' Test. — Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
113	Copy of a communication from Y. Mallappa Chetti, offering to surrender certain land belonging to him in the Mysore District, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division with a request that he would ascertain if there were any deserted or partially cultivated villages which it might be practicable to assign to him in the event of his offer being accepted.	27th do	
114	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Divsion was informed that as Mr. Harman was allowed quarters free of rent, the Chief Commissioner considered that that was officer should pay the municipal tax.	Do do	
115	In reply, the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, was requested to state the number of men, women and children that emigrated from Mysore during 1875—76.	Do do	
116	Copies of a Notification, inviting tenders for the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack in the Town and District of Bangalore from 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1878, were forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for distribution to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, with an intimation that the Notification will be published in the local papers and the *Fort Saint George Gazette.*	28th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order
117	A list (in manuscript) containing information regarding the more important places in this Province was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce in reply to No. 308, dated 28th May 1875.	28th July 1876.	
118	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department that no rules for the examination in the vernacular languages of Uncovenanted Officers employed in this Province and Coorg have been laid down, and that for the reasons assigned the application of any rules such as those contemplated by Government to this Province seemed hardly necessary.	Do do	
119	Notification granting Mr. Mahomed Ali, Police Assistant Commissioner, the month's privilege leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	31st do	
120	Notification appointing E. Chidambram Iyer, Munsiff, 1st Class, to act as Police Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, was gazetted and copies sent to Judicial Commissioner, and Commissioners Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.	Do do	
121	Notification granting Mr. Welsh, the District Surveyor of Túmkúr, privilege leave for one month with retrospective effect from the 5th June 1876, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
122	The fragments of an aerolite that fell in a village in the Kadaba Taluk of the Túmkúr District, together with the papers on the subject, were forwarded to Dr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On a reference from the Government of India, Home Department, further reasons were adduced for raising the grade and improving the status of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Schools, No. I Circle in this Province.	11th July 1876.	21st Progs. for Jan. Part II, Genl.
2	Copy of Government of India No. 179, dated 10th instant, from the Home Department, conveying remarks on the Educational Report for 1874—75, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with the Chief Commissioner's observations.	21st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that dismissed Siledar Kasimkhan was, for the reasons stated, entitled to his pay during the period, one month, he was on leave.	17th July 1876.	
2	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Press, was informed that from the paucity of men in Bangalore the Military Assistant was unable to furnish a guard from the Mysore Barr for guarding the Mysore Government Press premises.	18th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

JULY, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART I.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letter from the Judicial Commissioner, recommending the entertainment of 3 Amins and 8 peons in the Process Serving Establishment in Coorg in addition to the present number.* Sanctioning the proposal.	No. 242—Judl. 4, dated 19th July 1876.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Judicial Department,
19th July 1876.

READ—

Letter from the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, No. 475—60, dated 13th June 1876, and enclosure.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 475—60, dated Bangalore, 13th June 1876.

I have the honor to forward in original,* letter No. 32—21 of the 25th ultimo, with its enclosure, received from the Superintendent of Coorg, and to request that you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the entertainment of 3 Amins and 8 peons in the Process Serving Establishment, for the reasons therein assigned, which appear to be sufficient.

*(To be returned.)

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, No. 32—21, dated 25th May 1876.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that a great many complaints have been made to me by the Subedars of the different taluks regarding the insufficiency of the Process Establishment under them.

2. According to Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4 of 10th June 1871, published at page 304 of the *Mysore Gazette*, the Process Establishment sanctioned consisted of 3 Nazirs, 8 Amins and 52 peons distributed as shewn at page 306.

3. From the enclosed statement it will be seen that, during the years 1874 and 1875, the revenue collected by the Process Establishment amounted to respectively Rs. 5,784—14—0 and Rs. 6,307—0—0, while the expenditure was only Rs. 2,684—8—6 and Rs. 2,754—15—11, leaving a net profit in each year of Rs. 3,100—5—6 and Rs. 3,552—0—1.

4. From the enclosed statement it will also be seen that the work done by the Amins and peons, especially in the Mercara and Yedenalknad Taluks, Mahadeqpet and Virarajendrapet, was very heavy, and that some assistance is required.

5. I would therefore recommend that the sanctioned establishment specified in Schedule IV of Chief Commissioner's Notification of 10th June 1871 may be increased by 3 Amins and 8 peons at a yearly extra cost of Rs. 1,752—0—0, which amount can fairly be, I submit, charged against the receipts received on account of process served.

No. 242—JUDL. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JULY 1876.

ORDER.—The Judicial Commissioner brings to notice the inadequacy of the Process Establishment in connection with the Civil Courts in Coorg, consisting at present of 3 Nazirs, 8 Amins and 52 peons, sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4, dated 10th June 1871.

2. From the details furnished, the Chief Commissioner concurs in thinking that, in those taluks in which the work presses most heavily, some relief is needed, and, under the provisions of Rule 4 of the Notification above quoted, sanctions an increase to the Process Serving Establishment of 3 Amins and 8 peons at an additional cost of Rs. 1,752 per annum; which for the current year will be met from Budget savings.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Comptroller General, Calcutta.

PART I.

DEPT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, enquiring whether the special survey of paddy lands in Coorg may cease from the next working season.* Sanctioning the discontinuance of the survey measurements as the results *obtained* must be held to be satisfactory.	No. 206—Rev. 25, dated 7th July 1876.	...	Index Nos. 3— 4, Part I, A, dated 31st May 1876.	1
3 to 4	*Letter from the Officiating Superintendent, regarding the amount of land to be granted to Mr. Savage in exchange for Athol Nos. I & II, and Bandethodu Estates.* Directing that an equivalent extent (acres 202·24) be granted to Mr. Savage from the land applied for in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk.	No. 255—Rev. 28, dated 25th July 1876.	...	Index Nos. 1—2, dated 25th February 1876.	2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th July 1876.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 109—4, dated 7th June 1876.

With reference to your docket dated 4th May 1876, Circuit No. 21, I have the honor to submit the enclosed copy of letter dated 29th May 1876, No. 479—122, from the Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Revenue Survey, reporting on the result of paddy land survey in Coorg, and to state that I concur with that officer in considering that there does not appear to be any necessity for the paddy field survey being continued next working season.

In Secretary's letter No. 614—48 of 18th October 1869, para 2, it is stated that "Great accu- "racy in estimating the extent of such areas as compared with the entries in the accounts cannot be "expected, but the enquiry will probably result in the discovery of excess or unauthorized holdings, "if such do exist." As the excess as found by the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey is not excessive, and as no unauthorized holdings have been discovered, I would respectfully submit that there does not appear any necessity to continue this survey. I therefore request to be informed whether the same may be discontinued from next working season.

From the Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Survey, To the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, No. 479—122, dated Mercara, 29th May 1876.

Agreeably to your docket No. 91—59, dated 9th instant, I have the honor to submit the following results of the measurement of the paddy lands in certain villages, the survey of which was taken up, *vide* Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 136—14, dated 5th June 1873. In Karatageri village, Kaggodlnad, the survey area exceeded that of the shist area, (after deducting 10 per cent for bunds, streams, &c.,) by acres 49·65 or 13½ per cent; in Nanjarajpatna village, Nanjarajpatna hobli, by acres 00·73; in Yadur village, Yedavnad, by acres 35·45 or 15 per cent; in Haleri village, Mercara-Halerinad by 17·75 or 14½ per cent, giving a mean percentage of about 10¾ in favor of the survey area.

2. From the above it would appear that the areas given in the shist account are not very inaccurate, and such being the case it seems hardly worth while carrying on the experimental survey.

3. The survey of the paddy lands in Kuklur village, Yedenalknad and Heravanad village, Kuyangerinad, has been completed, but not yet mapped. I cannot therefore submit a report, should you require one, regarding these villages until after the monsoon.

No. 206—Rev. 25, dated Bangalore, 7th July 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes from a reference to the results obtained by the re-survey of the paddy lands in four villages, that the area of these lands as ascertained by the Survey differs from that shewn in the shist accounts to no greater extent than 15 per cent. This result must be held to be satisfactory, allowance being made for the variations resulting from an uniform deduction of 10 per cent for bunds of tanks, streams, &c.

The Chief Commissioner concurs therefore in the opinion of the Offg. Superintendent that the continuance of the survey measurements is not necessary, and may cease.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th July 1876.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 171—32, dated 10th July 1876.

With reference to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 648—34 of the 25th February 1876. I have the honor to report that the land applied for by Mr. Savage in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk in exchange for Athol No. i and ii: and Bandethodu estates: situated in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk, is reported by the Assistant Conservator of Forests in his letter No. 767 of 15th March 1876 to be to the west of the reserved forests.

The only question to be decided now, is, I submit, what amount of land Mr. Savage is to obtain in Bettyatnad for the land he resigns.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in his letter No. 1945—195 of 1st July 1876 reports that the extent resigned by Mr. Savage is as follows :—

Athol No. 1		46·26
Do do 2		59·56
Bandethodu		96·42
	Total	202·24

The land applied for by Mr. Savage measures, as per Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey's letter No. 530—137 of 10th June 1876, 600·73 acres ; consequently even if Mr. Savage is treated as liberally as Mr. Drummond was by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 92—8 of 1st June 1876, Mr. Savage will only be entitled to receive 202·24 acres in exchange, which will leave a balance of 398·49 acres as still available for coffee cultivation.

Mr. Savage in his letter of 29th ultimo to this Office requests that he may be allowed to take up the balance of 398·49 acres, on paying the upset price of 2 Rs. per acre, or that it may be granted to him as Bane for some wet land that he has applied for ; but I cannot recommend that either of these proposals should be acceded to, as there are other gentlemen whose applications for exchange have not been yet sanctioned owing to the land they applied for being situated within the reserved forest.

As Mr. Savage's application for exchange has been so long pending and as this is the working season, I took upon myself to grant him in this Office letter No. 289 of 15th January 1876 sanction to fell 100 acres, as I knew that he would be entitled to at least that extent of land in exchange.

I now request that I may be informed what extent of land the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to grant Mr. Savage in exchange for the 202·24 acres he resigns. As the Assistant Conservator of Forests will not be able to submit a bill for the timber on the land in Bettyatnad until it is known what extent of land Mr. Savage is to obtain, I trust early orders on the subject may be passed.

No. 255—Rev. 28, dated Bangalore, 25th July 1876.

Order.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, in exchange for Athol Nos. I and II and Bandethodu estates, computed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to measure in all acres 202·24, an equivalent extent be granted to Mr. Savage from the land applied for in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk, and that the portion of jungle so allotted be at once defined and demarcated by the Superintendent.

The remaining portion of the jungle measuring about 400 acres will be disposed of under the Waste Land Rules.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

PART I

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letter from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts of Mysore and Coorg, reporting on the Outlay from the Local Funds Grants placed at the disposal of Public Works Department in Coorg.* Passing orders on	No. 265—Finl. 6, dated 28th July 1876.	...	...	1 to 2

District Funds.

From the Examiner, Public Works Accounts of Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2291, dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1876.

I have the honor to submit the Appropriation and Outlay Account of Local Funds placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in the Coorg Province for the year 1875—76.

2. The amount originally provided in the Imperial Budget as expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 6,000, which was however subsequently increased during the year to Rs. 24,053.

3. From this grant there has been expended Rs. 23,520, a result comparing favorably with the expenditure of the previous year which amounted to Rs. 8,514 out of a grant of Rs. 23,246.

4. Under original works (for which the grant was Rs. 6,817) there has been a saving of Rs. 357 only. The expenditure, however, was somewhat irregularly incurred, five of the works having been commenced without sanctioned estimates. For three of these works estimates are still due, but the total outlay thereon up to the close of the year was only Rs. 673. Appropriation also was not made for five works, but in each instance the outlay was small and covered by savings on other works under this head.

5. There is an excess expenditure under the head "Repairs" of Rs. 641, the main portion Rs. 478 having occurred on the Travellers' Bungalow at Virarajendrapet. All the irregularities above noticed have been duly reported to the Local Administration.

6. The grants-in-aid to Imperial works have been fully utilized as under:—

	Original Grant.	Final Grant.	Outlay.
Repairing approaches to Periyambadi Ghat	5,700	10,973	10,973
Do Sampaji Ghat	300	300	300
Total	6,000	11,273	11,273

7. Under Establishment there is a saving of Rs. 667. The salary of the District Surveyor having been only Rs. 50, against a budget provision of Rs. 80 and a Clerkship of Rs. 20 not having been filled up. The expenditure on Contingencies was also very slight.

A Probationary Surveyor was employed for a few months on certain special works, half of whose pay, audited in this Department, was charged to District Funds and half transferred to the Civil Budget under orders of the Chief Commissioner's No. 2469, dated 26th October 1875.

No. 265—Finl. 6, dated Bangalore, 28th July 1876.

Order.—In the foregoing letter the Examiner of Public Works Accounts reports on the appropriation and outlay from the Local Fund grants placed at the disposal of Public Works Department in the Coorg Province for the year 1875—76. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,520, out of the grant of Rs. 24,053, as shewn under :-

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	6,817	6,460
Repairs	3,073	3,714
Establishment	2,740	2,073
Tools and Plant	150	...
Grant-in-aid to Imperial Works	11,273	11,273
	24,053	23,520

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department,
28th July 1876.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that the grants made in the year under report were almost fully utilized and that the outlay was much in excess of that of the previous year (1874—75) in which the expenditure was only Rs. 8,514 as against a grant of Rs. 23,246.

3. The irregularity pointed out by the Examiner in carrying out works without sanctioned estimates has been already noticed and instructions have been issued on the subject.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., for communication to the
Assistant Engineer, Coorg Division.
,, Superintendent of Coorg, for information.
,, Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Mysore and Coorg.

PART I.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, regarding the location of the 1st Assistant Superintendent's Court.* Modifying the previous order so far as to allow the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg passing fifteen days in each month at Virarajendrapet throughout the year.	No. 223—Genl. 49, dated 11th July 1876.	...	Part II, B. Genl. No. 4, dated 19th June 1876.	1 to 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 11th July 1876.

READ—

Letter from the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, No. 153—91, dated 29th June 1876.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 153—91, dated Mercara, 29th June 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 153—22 of 19th instant, in which the Chief Commissioner states that the order passed by Sir Richard Meade, regarding the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg residing at Virarajendrapet during the healthy or open season, and for the remainder of the year holding his Court there for a fortnight in each month, *viz.*, from 12th to 27th, must be carried out.

2. With reference to the above I trust that for the following reasons Mr. Saunders will modify that order in so far as to allow the Assistant Superintendent to spend 15 days of each month in Mercara and 15 days at Virarajendrapet.

The reasons are—

(1.) That if the Assistant Superintendent remains at Virarajendrapet during the healthy season, *i. e.* from June to end of November, great inconvenience will be felt by all parties residing in North Coorg, who will have to travel during those months 20 more miles before they can file their suits, and that during the monsoon.

(2.) From June to end of September the Superintendent resides at Fraserpet, and it is advisable that a European Magistrate and Justice of the Peace should be at Mercara during his absence.

(3.) The civil work from North Coorg is heavier than from South Coorg. A statement is enclosed.

(4.) If the Assistant is allowed to remain a portion of each month in Mercara and Virarajendrapet, he can post his cases for hearing according to locality and to the convenience of parties.

3. I enclose copy of a letter No. 166—95, dated 22nd August 1874, from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson on this subject to your address, from which it will be seen that that Officer also proposed the arrangement I am now making, and which in fact has been the arrangement for some time past, and which has been found to work satisfactorily.

Statement shewing the Number of Civil Cases filed in the 1st Assistant Superintendent's Court from 1st January 1876 to 28th June 1876.

		Civil.	
		Original.	Civil Appeal.
North Coorg ...	Mahadeopet	4	10
	Yelsavirshime Taluk	3	5
	Nanjarajpatna „	1	8
	Mercara „	2	6
	Total.....	10	29
South Coorg ...	Virarajendrapet	4	7
	Padinalknad Taluk	0	2
	Yedenalknad „	2	3
	Kiggatnad „	1	2
	Total.....	7	14
	Difference.....	3	15

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department,
11th July 1876.

From the Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 166—95, dated 22nd August 1874.

I have the honor to submit copy of letter dated 3rd July 1874 from Mr. Rose, forwarding a petition, which is enclosed in original, from the residents and merchants in South Coorg to the address of the Chief Commissioner praying that the 1st Assistant Superintendent may be directed to reside permanently at Virarajendrapet.

2. The 1st Assistant Superintendent now remains barely 7 days during the month in Virarajendrapet and he goes and comes at uncertain times. The wants of the petitioners would I think be fully met if the Assistant Superintendent remained at Virarajendrapet for 15 days and between fixed dates, *viz.*, from the 12th to the 27th of every month, so that it might be known when he would be there. This arrangement seems preferable to the Assistant Superintendent being required to reside permanently at Virarajendrapet; there is no doubt the place is more or less unhealthy, even the Coorg officials sent there are constantly suffering from fever; besides it is desirable that there should be a European Officer at head-quarters when the Superintendent goes on circuit.

No. 223—Genl. 49, dated Bangalore, 11th July 1876.

Order.—For the reasons now urged, the Chief Commissioner assents to the previous order being modified so far as to allow of the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg passing fifteen days in each month at Virarajendrapet throughout the year, but the time of residence at Virarajendrapet and Mercara respectively should be determined by the Superintendent and notified for the information of the public.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

PART II

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	At the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, Meyrianda Puvaiya, Parpattegar of Ammatti-nad in the Province of Coorg, was appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and vested under section 23 (*a*) of Act X of 1872, with additional powers to hold inquests and to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try.—Copy to Judicial Commissioner for information.	13th July 1876.	
2	A list of all Acts introduced into Coorg prior to the Scheduled District's Act was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for revision and report.	18th do	
3	The Judicial Commissioner of Coorg was requested to forward a proposition statement in the usual form, regarding the organization of a new Police in the Principal towns of Coorg.	28th do	
4	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that the returns of offences against coinage in the Province of Coorg, for the quarters ending 30th September 1875 and 30th June 1876, were blank.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Bengalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Colonel F. J. B. Priestley having forwarded for the Chief Commissioner's information copy of his letter No. 1788, dated 19th June 1876, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, Revenue Department, intimating his intention to resign the office of the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Madras, from the 6th July 1876, he was requested to accept the Chief Commissioner's cordial acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to this Administration in the capacity of Superintendent of Surveys in Coorg.	3rd July 1876.	
2	Under the circumstances represented, the refund bill for Rs. 199, being the purchase money and the assessment for 1874—75, paid by one Sankarnarnaiya on account of the sale of Pattimale Jungle in Tavu-nad of the Padinalknad Taluk, was returned to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	6th do	Part II, B. No. 9, dated 15th June 1876.
3	A notice for the sale of the lease of certain cardamom jungles in Coorg, for the years 1876—77 and 1877—78, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Copy to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
4	Two Bye-laws, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, for the Virarajendrapet Municipality, were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Copy to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg.	7th do	Part II, B. No. 14, dated 31st May, 1876, Dept. of Rev. Agr. and Com.
5	In reply, Mr. F. Mangles was requested to state whether he was willing to assent to the terms noted, on which the Chief Commissioner was prepared to recommend to the Government of India that the two plots of land he has asked for in Coorg may be granted to him in full exchange for land relinquished in British Burma.	Do do	Part II, B. Dept of Rev. Ag. & Com., No. 6, dated 10th May 1876.
6	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that no refund of assessment can be granted to Mr. D. Stewart as he has claimed the additional land required to make up the difference between the Hundegudi Betta estate and the Mopleperambu Kadu and Kembetti Kuttiti Kadu jungles.	13th do	Part II, B. No. 5, dated 10th June 1876.
7	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was desired to invite tenders for the lease of the land till recently set apart for experimental cultivation of cinchona, for term of one or two years, and to report the result to this Office.	18th do	Part II, B. No. 11, dated 19th June 1876.
8	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted for approval certain draft rules for the disposal of land overgrown with "Lantana" shrub, he was requested to report whether he had consulted the planters and headmen in Coorg on the subject.	26th do	Part II, B. No. 1, dated 4th Jan. 1875.
9	In reply it was intimated to the Superintendent of Coorg that, in a financial point of view it was undesirable to substitute the house for the mohataria tax, to enable the Municipal Board at Virarajendrapet to extend its operations for the improvement of that town.	28th do	
10	In reply, Mr. F. Mangles was informed that the Chief Commissioner's proposal was to recommend to the Government of India that the two plots of land selected by him, measuring in all about 500 acres, be granted to him in lieu of land relinquished in British Burma.	Do do	*Vide* Statement No. 5 above.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In forwarding to him, in original, a letter from the Conservator of Forests in Coorg, with enclosures, the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested to state his reasons for deviating from the usual practice observed in the submission of the Assistant Conservator's Annual Reports, and to intimate what special advantage is obtained by the transmission of these reports through his Office.	4th July 1876.	
2	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested to explain certain discrepancies noted, on account of Forest revenue in Coorg, for 1875—76.	6th do	
3	The Conservator of Forests having submitted certain proposals for strengthening the superior staff of the Forest Department in Coorg, he was requested to submit a proposition statement in the usual form also to report what additional charge is involved in his proposals, and whether the same can be met from the current year's budget provision.	Do do	Part II, B. No. 1, Forests, dated 17th June 1876.
4	In reply to letter No. 344, dated 8th May 1876, a full report of the suit instituted by Húnsúr Basvaiya against the Forest Department in Coorg was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th do	Index Nos. 1—2 Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com., Part I, A, dated 1st Feb. 1876.
5	The Conservator of Forests having submitted for orders certain correspondence on the subject of the rate of assessment proposed on timber per acre in lands to be granted for coffee cultivation, it was observed that the proposal to assess the value of timber on coffee lands by the acre, was not intended to apply to Coorg generally, but to the portions of the State reserves in Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad Taluks, which it was proposed to assign for coffee cultivation. It was further intimated that the proposals submitted by the Conservator will be considered on the receipt of the map and report already called for.	11th do	Part I, A, Index Nos. 1—2, No. 320, Rev.-Forests 17, dated 19th Aug. 1875, Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com. (Forests.)
6	In reply, sanction was conveyed to the Conservator of Forests to certain unserviceable tools, furniture, &c., in charge of the Assistant Conservator of Coorg, being sold.—Copy to Comptroller General with copy of a list of the articles.	13th do	
7	The Conservator of Forests having submitted a statement received from the Assistant Conservator in Coorg, shewing the sums paid into his Office on account of the Forest Department, Captain van Someren was directed to communicate to Mr. Ring that the Chief Commissioner viewed with much dissatisfaction the laxity of the system permitted to exist in the Assistant Conservator's Office.	18th do	23rd June 1876.
8	It was intimated to the Conservator of Forests that for the future it will be sufficient that the Assistant Conservator should furnish the Superintendent of Coorg with copies of the several *statements* appended to his report.	22nd do	*Vide* No. 1, above.
9	In forwarding to him certain correspondence in original, the Conservator fo Forests was called upon to explain certain discrepancies denoted in the expenditure of the Coorg Forest Department for 1875—76.	26th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	Copy of letter No. 609 of 12th July 1876, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, sanctioning a charge of Rs. 140 incurred in the purchase of a hill tent for the use of Mr. Dickinson appointed on special duty for the survey of the Ghat Forests in Coorg, was forwarded to the Conservator for report as to whether the tent was required by Mr. Dickinson for the use of his office and not for his own use.	26th July 1876.	Part II, B, No. 7, dated 20th May 1876, Fin.
11	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's observations regarding the sale by the Coorg Forest Department, of an elephant, to one Somaiya of Beppunad for Rs. 600, were communicated to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Two bills for Rs. 60, on account of the annual supply of warm clothing to the Hospital Assistants, were returned to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	4th July 1876.	
2	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. P. Healy to the post of Assistant District Surveyor in Coorg.—Communicated to the Examiner of the Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg.	10th do	
3	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was informed that, as the grant of Rs. 1,200 entered in the current year's District Funds Budget, for tracing the road from Bhagamandala to Mercara, has been re-appropriated for other works, the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction the re-appropriation from other funds denoted, for the purpose of the above road work.—Copies to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore and Coorg, and to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department.	Do do	
4	Copy of an extract of budget grants sanctioned by the Government of India on account of the District of Coorg for the year 1876—77, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for note. Also to the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.	17th do	
5	Copy of a statement received from the Superintendent of Coorg, shewing the amount placed by the Chief Commissioner at his disposal on account of contingent charges, &c., for 1876—77, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.	22nd do	
6	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, that no gratuities or pensions were granted in Coorg during the quarter ending 30th June 1876.	Do do	
7	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Public Works was requested to call upon the Assistant Engineer, Coorg Division, to submit the estimates for certain works noted, as early as possible.	Do do	
8	Two Notifications of sanction, one for Rs. 34 for repairing a breach in the Central School compound at Mercara, and the other for Rs. 316 for repairing the road leading from Mercara to Christian's street at Virarajendrapet, were returned to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg duly accepted.	Do do	
9	The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, was requested to furnish this Office with copy of letter dated 12th March 1875 from the Inspector (Surgeon) General, Medical Department, recommending a grant of Rs. 5 per mensem, as extra remuneration to the Hospital Assistant at Mercara, for medical attendance on the Survey Establishment.	26th do	Part II, B, No. 7, dated 20th May 1876.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	The report of the Superintendent of Coorg, intimating that the contract for the collection of the octroi duties in the town of Mahadevpet was leased for Rs. 2,200 for the year 1876—77, was approved. He was requested to furnish a copy of the rules, if any, relating to the levy of such duties in Coorg.	26th July 1876.	
11	An estimate framed by the Assistant Engineer, Coorg Division, for Rs. 2,000, for tracing the road from Shanivarsante to Seringal, was sanctioned.—Copy to the Secretary, Department Public Works, with sanctioned estimate.	31st do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of June 1875, as also the half-yearly return of officers holding gazetted appointments in Coorg corrected up to 30th June 1876, were forwarded to the Home Secretary.	1st July 1876.	
2	Certain correspondence on the subject of the water supply and drainage scheme of the town of Mercara was forwarded for disposal to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.	4th do	
3	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested to explain the necessity for purchasing certain additional tents said to be required for his Office use, as he had already a larger number of tents than the complement allotted to a Deputy Commissioner in the Mysore Province.	7th do	
4	The Quarterly Gradation List of Officers serving in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions corrected up to 30th June 1876 was forwarded to the Home Secretary.	Do do	
5	A Notification of Colonel W. H. Hessey having received charge from Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, of the Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras, on the afternoon of the 5th July, was gazetted.	8th do	
6	Copy of Draft Bye-Laws proposed by the Mercara Municipality, and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner with certain exceptions, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	10th do	
7	The receipt from the Home Secretary of certain books despatched to this Office, with the exception of one on "suggestions for extending the cultivation and introduction of useful and ornamental plants," was acknowledged.	Do do	
8	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was directed to publish free of charge a list of certain jamma lands in Coorg, the holders of which were unable to produce sanads, and the Officiating Superintendent was requested to refund to the holders the sums recovered from them on account of the cost of publication.—Copy to Superintendent of Coorg, with transfer receipts No. 57,971—30 for Rs. 16.	Do do	
9	Copy of circular from the Government of India, No. 1,299, dated 20th June 1876, on the subject of Government servants accepting presents from Native Chiefs and others, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for information and guidance.	26th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	The report of the Superintendent of Coorg, intimating that the contract for the collection of the octroi duties in the town of Mahadevpet was leased for Rs. 2,200 for the year 1876—77, was approved. He was requested to furnish a copy of the rules, if any, relating to the levy of such duties in Coorg.	26th July 1876.	
11	An estimate framed by the Assistant Engineer, Coorg Division, for Rs. 2,000, for tracing the road from Shanivarsante to Seringal, was sanctioned.—Copy to the Secretary, Department Public Works, with sanctioned estimate.	31st do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of June 1875, as also the half-yearly return of officers holding gazetted appointments in Coorg corrected up to 30th June 1876, were forwarded to the Home Secretary.	1st July 1876.	
2	Certain correspondence on the subject of the water supply and drainage scheme of the town of Mercara was forwarded for disposal to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.	4th do	
3	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested to explain the necessity for purchasing certain additional tents said to be required for his Office use, as he had already a larger number of tents than the complement allotted to a Deputy Commissioner in the Mysore Province.	7th do	
4	The Quarterly Gradation List of Officers serving in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions corrected up to 30th June 1876 was forwarded to the Home Secretary.	Do do	
5	A Notification of Colonel W. H. Hessey having received charge from Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, of the Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras, on the afternoon of the 5th July, was gazetted.	8th do	
6	Copy of Draft Bye-Laws proposed by the Mercara Municipality, and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner with certain exceptions, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	10th do	
7	The receipt from the Home Secretary of certain books despatched to this Office, with the exception of one on "suggestions for extending the cultivation and introduction of useful and ornamental plants," was acknowledged.	Do do	
8	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was directed to publish free of charge a list of certain jamma lands in Coorg, the holders of which were unable to produce sannads, and the Officiating Superintendent was requested to refund to the holders the sums recovered from them on account of the cost of publication.—Copy to Superintendent of Coorg, with transfer receipts No. 57,971—30 for Rs. 16.	Do do	
9	Copy of circular from the Government of India, No. 1,299, dated 20th June 1876, on the subject of Government servants accepting presents from Native Chiefs and others, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for information and guidance.	26th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.